

IRELAND
AND
THE ULSTER LEGEND



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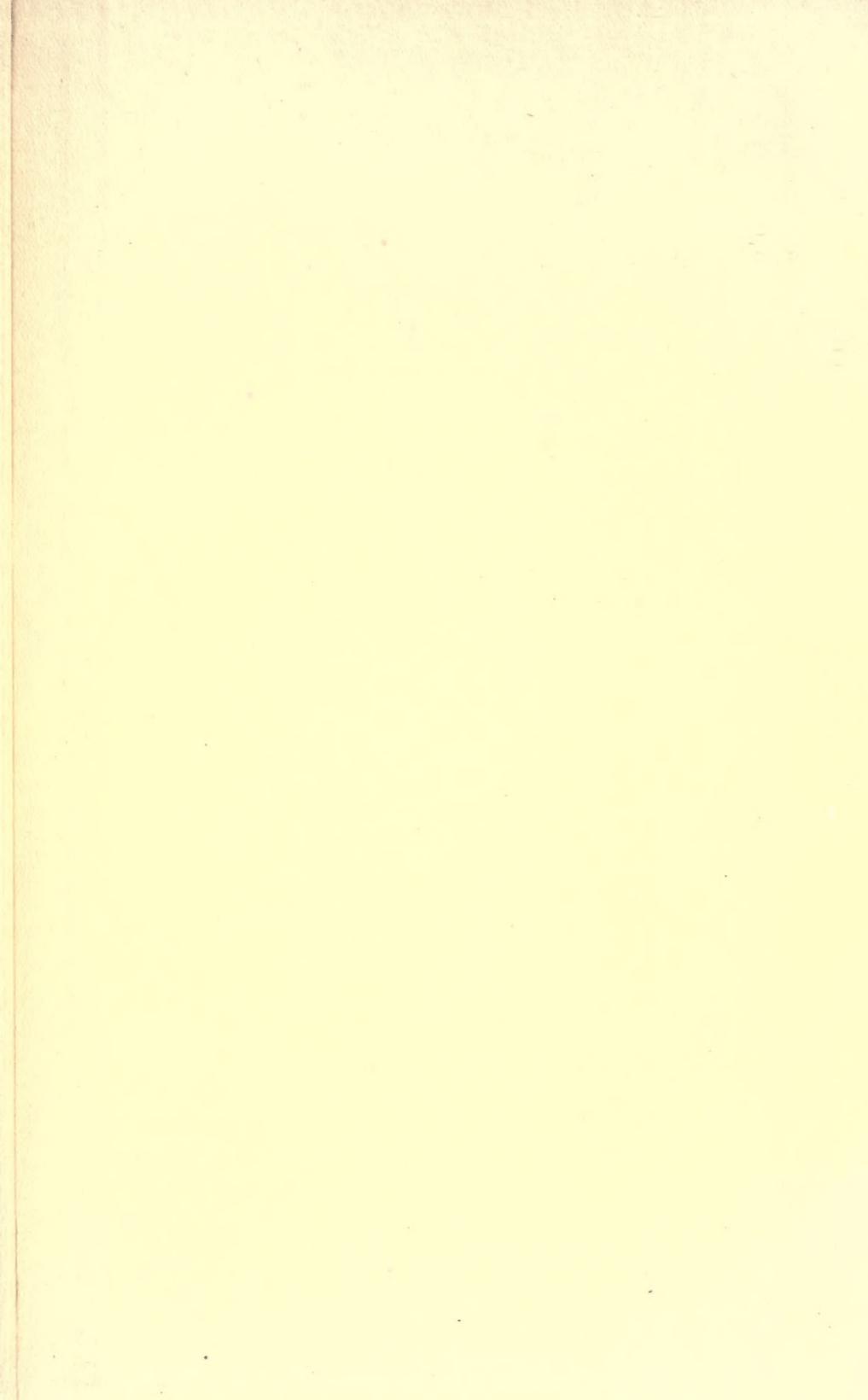
OR

THE TRUTH ABOUT
ULSTER

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W. A. M^CKNIGHT

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IRELAND AND THE
ULSTER LEGEND

IRELAND

Natural Scale 1:2,250,000

Scale of English Miles.

Steamship routes

Heights in English feet.



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IRELAND AND THE
ULSTER LEGEND

OR THE
TRUTH ABOUT ULSTER

STATISTICAL TABLES

COMPILED FROM
PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOKS AND WHITE
PAPERS, ETC.

BY
W. A. MCKNIGHT

WITH NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE COMPILER
AND
FOREWORD

BY
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LONDON
P. S. KING & SON, LTD.
ORCHARD HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

1921

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PREFACE

THE information contained in this book should dispel the illusion that Unionist Ulster is superior in things moral and material to the rest of Ireland. For the claim of "Unionist Ulster over all," the only foundation is the vaunted boast of the leaders of the movement against Irish Rule, repeated from generation to generation, without any authority being given in its support, until by the mere power of reiteration it had come to be accepted as true in England generally. All the time the repudiation of the legend lay in official publications issued by the highest authorities—by the Command of His Majesty the King, and the orders of Parliament.

Speaking generally, I think it is deeply to be regretted that the information contained in Parliamentary Blue Books and White Papers—information of the greatest interest and importance in its bearing upon the social conditions of the Commonwealth—is not made more easily accessible to the public. It was only by accident, I might say, that I came upon the true facts in regard to Ulster in the course of my investigations as a student of affairs in Ireland. I had set out upon a general examination of the social state of Ireland, and as I proceeded with my inquiries the "Ulster Legend" disclosed itself. It was then I decided to bring the Northern Province well under the searchlights of Parliamentary Blue Books and White Papers.

Many books have been written on Ulster, but this, I think, is the first to treat the subject statistically.

I have kept my review of the facts as near in date as possible

to the five years prior to the war. I have taken that period for the following reasons :—

- (a) I wished to ascertain the basis of the claims put forward during those five years by the Ulster Unionist Party—that the citizens of Belfast, and the inhabitants of North-East Ulster generally, were cast in far too superior a mould to allow them to condescend to send representatives to sit with their fellow-countrymen from the other Provinces in an Irish Parliament.
- (b) I desired to learn something about those superior qualities from impartial sources. Such qualities, I thought, must in some way or other be known to the English supporters of the pretensions of the minority, seeing that, during the years in question, they offered to subscribe some millions sterling, and also to gain the support of the British Army, to prevent the calamity of their Ulster friends being obliged to associate with their fellow-countrymen in a United Irish Parliament.
- (c) I thought it might be enlightening to probe the “Ulster Legend” which has been skilfully and successfully used by the Unionist minority in endeavouring to persuade the world that the men of Belfast and North-East Ulster are the “Brahmans” and “Supermen” of Ireland; I also wanted to find out if the Legend were really based on facts, or if it were one of the “Myths” so often accepted by the world as “Gospel,” and which are so frequently employed as “camouflage” to hide from view and observation the real objects of the authors which lie underneath.

Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc., Litt.D., daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Willock, D.D., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been good enough to respond to my invitation to write a “Foreword” to the results of my investigations. Dr. Bryant was brought up in Ulster, where her father played an important part in the movement for the establishment of the National System of Education. Among the books she has written are *Celtic Ireland*, *The Genius of the Gael*, and *Educational Ends*.

I feel that Dr. Bryant’s “Foreword,” having regard to her

knowledge of Ulster and of Irish history generally, and her scholastic honours in mathematical and moral science, will help readers rightly to appreciate the importance and value of these Statistical Tables.

In view of the somewhat complex nature of the statistical and other matter contained in this book, I decided, in order to ensure accuracy, to have all the information and calculations verified by a Chartered Accountant. The Certificate of verification will be found on page 35.

W. A. MCKNIGHT.

LONDON, 1920.

FOREWORD

THE ULSTER LEGEND

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THE ULSTER LEGEND

I. What the Legend Is

THE idea of the "Ulster difficulty" has so bewitched the minds of British statesmen that their sense of truth, justice and political consistency seems for the time—a long time now—to be paralysed. The difficulty arises out of the Ulster claim to exceptional treatment, either as a peculiar people of superior virtue, or as having some weird blood-bought claim to ascendancy in Ireland. And that, so far as the ordinary Englishman is concerned, rests on the popular legend, so industriously circulated in England, of Ulster's superiority in prosperity and civilization as compared with the rest of Ireland. This Ulster legend has indeed been asserted so loudly and continuously that unthinking people in England, and many who are not unthinking, take it for granted that it is true.

The argument based on the legend is somewhat strange and unconvincing in these times of democratic political theory, but the first thing to be done is to ascertain whether the assertion of superior prosperity and civilization is true. That is the object of the statistical inquiry set out in the following pages. All the information given in the tables of statistics, and reviewed with so much lucidity in the compiler's notes, is derived from Parliamentary Blue Books and White Papers, and the tables have all been examined by professional experts and certified as correct. The compiler in his notes has asked many questions and found the answers to them. It is for the reader to study these and pursue the study further in any way that seems good to him, as an inquirer after truth. In this foreword it is enough to recapitulate briefly the general tenor of the inquiry, and the conclusions as to the truth of the Ulster legend to which the inquiry leads.

The claim made for Ulster, and especially for "Political Ulster," i.e. Antrim and Down (including Belfast), Armagh and Londonderry, is that the people in these parts are more prosperous, more intelligent, more civilized altogether than those in the other three Irish provinces. The theory is that this is so, partly because they are of a superior race, and partly because the majority of them—and the others do not count—are supposed to be opposed to the Catholic religion. And this assumption of superiority is put forward as justifying a demand for separate treatment, if and when Ireland has Home Rule, and utilized also, but with more sincere zeal, as an argument against any Home Rule at all. The idea that Ulster is the most progressive province in Ireland is certainly used to great effect in England, as a reason for deferring still longer the long-deferred Irish settlement. It revives the old argument for oligarchic ascendancy—i.e. that those who are superior ought to rule, with or without the consent of the governed. And, as we have seen, it is as clear as day that the Ulster difficulty was brought to a head, under Sir Edward Carson's leadership, for nothing less than to maintain the established oligarchic ascendancy in Ireland as a whole. The majority in North-East Ulster, i.e. "Political Ulster," is loyal to the ascendancy in Ireland. It would be to some purpose as an argument, in the eyes of many, if she proved also to be the most progressive part of Ireland in every sense of the word.¹

According to the Ulster Legend, that is so. How is it according to the statistical facts? Is Ulster richer, is she more civilized as regards provision for health and education, is she of higher moral and intellectual standard, than the rest of Ireland? Let the reader turn to the general tables (I to XXI), and he will find for himself whether it is so or not.

II. Is Ulster Superior in Material Prosperity?

The reader will find that the average valuation of agricultural holdings in Ulster is lower than in Leinster or Munster, and it is £2 8s. 1d. below that for all Ireland. Ulster, moreover, has a larger number of small holdings not exceeding £15 rateable valuation, than any other of the provinces.

¹ The inquiry in these pages refers primarily to the comparison of Ulster as a whole with the rest of Ireland, but contrasts between anti-Irish Ulster and pro-Irish Ulster are also presented.

And these facts are the more significant seeing that a larger proportion of the population is rural—lives on and by the land—in Ulster than in Leinster. The percentage of the population living on the land is, moreover, for all Ireland only 4·34 more than it is for Ulster including Belfast.

He will find also that the Income Tax Assessment, per head and per family, of the rural population is less than that for either Leinster or Munster. It is also £4 6s. 5d. per family below that for all Ireland. Both per head and per family, Ireland as a whole is more well-to-do than Ulster so far as the rural population is concerned.

These facts are certainly not signs of exceptional prosperity in rural Ulster, though there is nothing discreditable in them. The emigration statistics for the five years 1909-13 may have a deeper significance, but if so, it is not as a sign of progressive prosperity. The number of emigrants in those years from Ulster exceeded the sum of those from Leinster and Munster together. And, if we look into the details as to Ulster counties, we find that Antrim heads the list with 17,308 emigrants, and Down is a good second with 11,435. Donegal comes next, but is over 10,000 behind Antrim. Fermanagh, one of the Plantation Counties, is at the bottom of the list. Interesting comparisons on this, as on other points, will be found in the compiler's notes. Those between the two groups of Ulster counties which are against Irish Rule and for it respectively are very instructive. The figures are all disclosed; any one can verify the conclusions for himself, or discover other conclusions. The general upshot of all the comparisons so far is unmistakable. Both for the long period of over sixty years from 1851 and for the short period of the five years 1909-13, Anti-Irish Ulster's record of emigration, as compared with that of all Ireland, is not in the least what the upholders of the Carsonite policy imagine it—or desire to imagine it—to be. County Dublin had for the long period only 29 per cent., the lowest county percentage in Ireland, 25·5 per cent. lower than the lowest in Ulster, which was that for County Down. Antrim even in that period stands as high as 70·7.

It appears then that Ulster is not more prosperous in the worldly sense than the rest of Ireland, and clearly her people are not more attached to the soil. It may be that the Political Ulster of to-day is but a mushroom growth, and that the real

old Ulster of the Bards and Heroes will in the end absorb her Anglo-Scottish foster-children with all their goodly racial qualities into the good old soil of "kindly Irish" human nature.

III. Is Ulster Superior in Education and Public Spirit?

Is Ulster more civilized in the humane sense than Ireland as a whole? Is there less illiteracy among her people? Is there better provision for the education of her children? Is the standard of school attendance and of scholarly attainment higher? Are the schools well ventilated, well lighted and roomy? Are they in particular above the average, as they ought to be, in wealthy Belfast? Is the death-rate lower, especially the death-rate for infants and young children? Is there less mortality from tuberculosis, and, if not, are more vigorous measures being taken to stamp it out? What do the statistics dealing with tests of national vitality tell us in answer to these questions? And are there fewer persons unable to read and write in Ulster than in the rest of Ireland?

It will be seen from Table XIV, showing the census returns for 1911, that for every 1,000 of the population nine years old and over in Ulster there were 870 able to read and write. In Leinster there were 35 and in Munster 18 more than that number, in Connaught 54 less, and in every 1,000 for all Ireland 6 more. Using another well-known test, we find similar results from the yearly average percentages of men and women respectively who signed the marriage register. Of men there were 931.8 per 1,000 in Ulster. In Leinster there were 18 and in Munster 20.4 (practically 20½) more, in Connaught 24.4 less, and in all Ireland 7 more. Of women there were 949.2 in Ulster, 16 more in Leinster, 20½ more in Munster, 1 less in Connaught, and 9 more in all Ireland. The women all round, it should be observed, are a little better than the men. According to the latest returns, i.e. for the last of the five years 1909-13, it appears that the Connaught women were making up arrears. They were better than the Ulster men on the average of the five years. In this last year they were better than the Ulster women. Their percentage of excess over the men during 1913 was 2.4 and over the women 0.1.

The comparative backwardness of Ulster in this matter ceases to be altogether surprising when a study is made of school attend-

ance throughout Ireland. In round numbers to the nearest 1,000 the average number of absences daily in the years 1909-13 were 73,000 in Ulster, 47,000 in Munster, 41,000 in Leinster and 38,000 in Connaught. The figures considered in proportion to the population show that the smallest ratio of absences occur in Leinster, the next lowest in Munster, and Ulster comes third on the list. We should, of course, have expected it to be on a par with Leinster.

For the causes which have placed the industrial province in this unsatisfactory position relative to education, the reader will learn all he desires from the reports of the school inspectors in Belfast. These reports reveal an appalling insufficiency of school accommodation and—as its results—serious overcrowding of children in school and a large number of others running loose in the streets, because there is no room for them until new schools are built. That was the state of affairs before the war. It is not likely that it has been remedied since the war broke out.

Nor is this all. Some of the reports of the inspectors make it clear that not only is there a large number of children—17,000, the inspector says—excluded from the schools for lack of room, but that a comparatively small proportion of those in the schools enter the higher standards. Further inquiry revealed the fact that of 64,132 pupils attending 286 Belfast schools there were 64 in the 8th, 412 in the 7th, 1,651 in the 6th standards respectively. All the others, i.e. 62,005, were in standards below the 6th. It appears, therefore, that for every 1,000 scholars in these lower standards there were 26.6 in the 6th standard, 6.6 in the 7th and 1.03 in the 8th.¹ Why is this? With all her advantages for trade and industry, the standard of education in Belfast might well aspire to rival that of London, Manchester, or Birmingham.

¹ In Table XII the reader will find an instructive comparison between Belfast and Ireland as a whole in respect of the standards attained in the National Schools. Ireland as a whole has $2\frac{1}{2}$ children in standards above the 5th to every 1 in Belfast. The ratio of disadvantage increases also as the standard rises.

Attention should be drawn also to a still more valuable comparison made on the same page between the standards found to be appropriate to 329 "half-timers" from a Belfast school and 1,267 from schools in the English industrial town of Oldham. In Belfast the 3rd standard claimed the largest share of the scholars and none were placed above the 5th; in Oldham, the largest number of entries was in the 6th, and there was only 1 below the 3rd standard.

But the things that ought to be done, and that the wealthy classes in Belfast have not set out to do, required a sufficient contribution of funds from either public or private sources. At present we are chiefly concerned with the fact that Belfast is behind the rest of Ireland in respect of the conditions and standards of her schools.

We might reasonably expect that the province of Ulster would have taken a lead in making provision out of the rates, or otherwise, for Agricultural and Technical Instruction. This, however, is not the case. The contribution per cent. of the population in each province comes out in order of magnitude, with Leinster first, contributing £8 13s. 2d., Ulster and Munster following with £6 15s. 11d. and £6 10s. 4d. respectively, and Connaught fourth with £4 19s.

As regards grants of money for the provision of scholarships to the Universities, on similar principles to those awarded by the County Councils in England, Ulster's contribution per 1,000 of the population is £1 14s., whereas Connaught heads the list with £7 13s. 2d.; Leinster contributes £6 1s. 4d.; Munster £5 6s. 10d., and the average for all Ireland comes out at £4 10s. 11d.

This is a strange result. If Ulster is so prosperous and so enlightened, as we are told, how is it that the Cinderella of the provinces in the barren West should, in zeal for Higher Education, exceed her Northern sister's liberality in the ratio of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1?

IV. Is Ulster Superior in Physique and Hygiene?

Turning now to the statistics of national vitality, we find that Leinster has the highest death-rate of the four provinces. The number of deaths per thousand for the five years 1909-13 were for Leinster 91, for Ulster 86, for Munster 79, and for Connaught 71. In respect of the figures for infant mortality, i.e. of children under a year old, Leinster and Ulster keep their places as first and second with 112.8 and 94.9 respectively per 1,000 of the births. East Ulster, however, has 106.9; West Ulster only 67.5. Connaught is lowest with 58.3.

We might put the matter thus, in order to realize the facts more concretely. Imagine the infants in each province as arranged symbolically in groups of 10,000 each. Then, on an average:—

583	of the Connaught infants in a group			
857	" Munster	"	"	"
949	" Ulster	"	"	"
1,128	" Leinster	"	"	"

would have died in a year.

In both cases the record for Connaught is best and the record for Leinster is worst. Leinster contains Dublin, and everybody who knows Dublin, knows that the housing conditions under which the poor live in that city are very far from what they ought to be.

And apart from special considerations affecting either or both of these Irish cities, we might normally expect that the infant death-rate would be lower in the more rural provinces, more especially under the improved conditions of rural life for the people that have existed in Ireland since the Land Act became law. As regards city problems for the housing of the poor, it must be remembered that Dublin inherits from past generations of English rulers a condition of affairs, as to house property in the heart of the city, that has made it impossible to deal with the housing problem properly without immense expenditure out of the city rates such as could not be provided without large extension of the city boundaries. Such an extension will no doubt be made when there is an Irish Government. Special powers and special grants of some kind will probably be needed to enable the city authorities to solve the problem effectually.

What have the statistics to tell us about the mortality from tuberculosis in the several provinces, and the contributions of money for its treatment that have been voted by the County Councils in each province? We find that Ulster, with the largest number of deaths from tuberculosis, contributes for remedial measures less per 1,000 of the population than any of the other provinces. Munster with 1,152 less deaths pays £3 8s. 8d. per 1,000 more; Connaught with the smallest number of deaths pays at a rate second best to Munster. It may, however, be borne in mind, on Ulster's side, that, Ulster's population being more than half a million larger than the average of Leinster and Munster, her total contribution is not so much smaller in proportion to their average total as her rate is to their average rate. The test, of course, is the rate. As against Ulster's £1 8s. 8d., we have Connaught's £2 8s. od.

V. Is Ulster Superior in Morale?

How does Ulster stand, as compared with her sister provinces, in respect of her people's personal morale? Two definite statistical tests are available. They are both fundamental tests profoundly affecting the national life in respect both to personal character in individuals and social relationships in the community.

(1) What proportion of the children who are born into the several provinces of Ireland come into the world under the stigma of illegitimacy? The record of Ireland, Catholic and Protestant—whether Pro-Irish or Anti-Irish politically—is good in this respect. It is, indeed, the third best in the world. 277 per 10,000 of the total of Irish births was for the five years 1909-13 the number of these little ones born into Ireland. 372 per 10,000 of the Ulster births, 288 and 232 respectively of the Leinster and Munster births, and 70 of the Connaught births per 10,000, in each case were illegitimate. The great contrast between Ulster and Connaught needs no comment beyond the observation that the proportion of illegitimate births in Ulster is five times that in Connaught.

(2) The other statistical test of morale is the number of habitual criminals at large in the particular district under observation. The term "habitual criminal" is used here in its technical sense as "a person enumerated by the police who engages habitually in crime as his means, or part of his means, of livelihood." Taking the yearly average for the years 1908-12, the numbers of these persons enumerated as being at large in the four provinces respectively were 12.2 in Connaught, 68.6 in Munster, 80 in Leinster, and 566.4 in Ulster. The numbers of these persons in each province per 100,000 of the population were, in the same order, 2.00, 6.62, 6.88, 35.81, and 16.56 for all Ireland. Thus there were, approximately, in every 100,000 of their respective populations, 18 habitual criminals in Ulster to 1 in Connaught, 3½ in Munster, and 3½ in Leinster.

And for houses classified as "resorts of habitual criminals at large" the yearly average for 1908-12 was 164.8 in Ulster, and 17.2 for the rest of Ireland, with none in Connaught.

This is a startling result. Whatever may be said in praise or in extenuation of Ulster, there can, for the time, be no escape

from the conclusion that it entirely disposes of her claim to superiority of morale in the present generation.

On reflection, however, it must be admitted that, in the nature of things, apart from any claim to special superiority, it might be expected that there should be more habitual criminals in a big money-making city like Belfast than in rural districts, small towns, and even Dublin, the mere capital of a non-self-governing island like Ireland. This idea appears to have occurred also to the compiler, and he followed it up by compiling another table giving the figures on the same subject for all the large towns in England, Ireland and Wales. Scotland is omitted because she publishes no statistics. London—is it strange to say?—is lowest on this list with 15.11 habitual criminals in 100,000 persons, and Dublin with 16.34— $1\frac{1}{4}$ more than London—comes next. Third from the bottom of the list, though with a record just over that of London and Dublin together, is the semi-Irish city of Liverpool.

The reader will find it worth while to follow this enquiry farther as it is set out in Table XVI. The statistics are there given separately:—(1) for all the Irish provinces, (2) for Ireland outside Ulster, (3) for England and Wales, and also (4) in analysis for Ulster, treating that portion which is against Irish self-determination apart from the counties which are for it. The result is remarkable. Anti-Irish Ulster is easily at the top, i.e. at the wrong end of the Irish list; Ulster province comes next, and is followed by all Ireland a very long way behind. *Down at the bottom we find Leinster outside Dublin and Connaught, with 1.61 and 2.00 respectively, taking the lowest places; only 2 per 100,000 of her population is all Connaught has to show in the way of habitual criminals.* For a criminals' guest-house, as we have already seen—and indeed it is obvious—she has no use at all. Next lowest, strangely enough at first sight, is *Pro-Irish Ulster with 3.77*. One cannot but be impressed by the fact that the record of morale, in this respect, should be relatively so exceptionally good in that portion of the country in which the Catholic and non-Catholic populations are so nearly equal and mix so freely with each other. Fourth *from the bottom of the list is Ireland outside Ulster, with 5.73*. Approximately, taking the figures as they stand, we might say that *Pro-Irish Ulster's record is about 1\frac{1}{2} times as good as that of all Ireland outside Ulster*

Ulster, that Connaught's record is a little less than twice as good, and Leinster's outside Dublin is 2½ times as good as Pro-Irish Ulster's.

This excellent record for Pro-Irish Ulster may be a symptom of social health, causes for which we should expect to find in Ireland wherever Catholics and non-Catholics are nearly equal in number and intermingle freely in the transaction of their industrial and social affairs. This they do in the towns and counties of Pro-Irish Ulster, and the development of the co-operative movement in such a mixed county as Cavan or Fermanagh tends to the same effect. It appears, moreover, that even in Ulster as a whole there are 2,949 Protestant children in schools under Catholic teachers, 3,099 Catholic children in schools under Protestant teachers, besides 2,080 Protestant and 1,437 Catholic children under mixed staffs of Catholics and Protestants. This would not have been possible some fifty years ago.

VI. Connaught and Anti-Irish Ulster : A Contrast.

Then, there is Connaught—Catholic Connaught—the Connaught of Cromwell's curse, of the Great Famine and the wholesale evictions of the last century, of the Flight of the Irish to their new home beyond the Western Sea. It is the remnant of this Connaught race that has been making records in these statistical tables of such a satisfactory and, to many persons, surprising character. For the greater convenience of those who are interested more especially in the prospect of a Connaught, by and by, that may become in some ways a model to the world, the compiler has set forth in detail the contrast as it stands to-day between Anti-Irish Ulster—Sir Edward Carson's own particular Ulster—and her most extreme opposite, the Irish province in the West. The reader will find material for much useful reflection in this supplementary table and the compiler's notes. (See Table XXI.)

In all the statistical tests of national vitality Connaught does better—and generally much better—than Anti-Irish Ulster, or even Ulster as a whole.

Of deaths at all ages, she has in every 10,000 of her population 165 less than Anti-Irish Ulster for the five years 1909-13.

Of deaths under one year of age, she has in every 10,000 of the births, 486 less for the five years than Anti-Irish Ulster and 366 less than Ulster. In other words, the infant mortality

in Anti-Irish Ulster is nearly double that of Connaught.

Of illegitimate births she has 361 less in every 10,000 of the births. Anti-Irish Ulster has over six times and County Antrim nearly eight times as many.¹

Anti-Irish Ulster has 286 more deaths from tuberculosis in every 10,000 of the deaths than Connaught has, and contributes out of the rates for remedial measures £604 less.

The Connaught County Councils also contribute out of the rates for University Scholarships £28 for every £1 contributed for the same purpose in North-East Ulster; the population of the latter being, however, $1\frac{2}{3}$ times that of the former. These facts also may be accounted to Connaught for righteousness.

Most serious of all are the facts about habitual criminals. The disparity is extraordinary. 546.2 in the one case, 12.2 in the other, were the yearly averages for the five years 1908-12—over $44\frac{3}{4}$ in North-East Ulster for every 1 in Connaught. In every 100,000 of their respective populations the ratio is 26 to 1.

VII. Pro-Irish Ulster and Anti-Irish Ulster Compared.

From our point of view, however, the most striking fact in all these comparisons is the contrast between Anti-Irish and Pro-Irish Ulster; 52.22 habitual criminals per 100,000 of population in the first case, to 3.77 in the other; 14 to 1 is the ratio.

The comparison between the two parts of Ulster may be extended to the statistics concerning birth and the mortality of young children. In the figures for each of the three tests there is a marked contrast.

1. During the five years 1909-13 there were for 10,000 births—
In East Ulster 431 illegitimate.
In West Ulster 239 illegitimate.
2. In East Ulster 1,069 died within a year of birth.
In West Ulster 675 died within a year of birth.
3. In every 10,000 of the deaths—
In East Ulster 2,304 were of children under 5 years of age.
In West Ulster 1,292 were of children under 5 years of age.
4. And as regards mortality due to tuberculosis.
In East Ulster 1,352 in 10,000 deaths } were traced to
In West Ulster 881 in 10,000 deaths } this cause.

¹ The rate for Connaught, however, is by far the lowest rate in Europe. (For further details see Table VII.)

5. It is noteworthy also that West Ulster's ratio of contribution to funds for the treatment of tuberculosis in 1913 was more than three times that of East Ulster. The mortality due to this cause is, as we see above, only two-thirds in the West of what it is in the East.

6. In respect of moneys paid by County Councils and County Boroughs for University Scholarships (1911-14), the discrepancy is still more remarkable, 3s. 2d. in the one case to £4 14s. 2d. in the other. The fact that Donegal heads the list of Irish counties, in respect of the sums contributed for this purpose, should be noted by the reader. It is from the observation of such simple spontaneous symptoms as these that one comes to realize the development of ideals in the mind of the people.

VIII. What is Wrong with Belfast?

The results to which our inquiry has led us must have surprised the reader in many respects, and not least in respect of those two tests of individual and social morale as to which East Ulster stands out in such marked contrast to Connaught and West Ulster. In respect of the statistics of habitual criminals for England, Ireland and Wales, Leinster outside Dublin and Connaught stand at one end of the list, with 1·61 and 2·00 per 100,000 of population respectively. West Ulster comes next, Ireland outside Ulster fourth, followed by Munster and Leinster, all under 7 per 100,000. At the other end of the extended list with the corresponding figures for various parts of England and Wales we find Belfast with 129·73 as her record, more than twice as bad as Sheffield with 58·55, which is the highest in England and Wales. What can be the reason for this state of affairs? Can it be that this and all those other signs of weakness or decadence in the statistics of Ulster, and especially "Political Ulster," are due to some false and pernicious view of life which was revealing itself as an anti-social, anti-humanist cult in Belfast, during the five years 1908-12 to which the statistics apply, and which may or may not have been working to similar effect up to the present time. Whatever it is, that is—or was—wrong about Ulster so far as the statistics available are concerned, it seems likely that we may find a clue to it in Belfast. We must therefore ask ourselves two obvious questions. What are the conditions of up-bringing for the children of Belfast? What are

the conditions of living for the workers of Belfast? There are other questions we should like to ask, but the statistics are not available. So let these two suffice.¹

The importance of the second question in the case of Belfast is very great. Belfast is the great centre of shipbuilding and of the linen industry. Large numbers of its people, men and women, live by serving these two interests and others auxiliary to them. What then are the conditions of labour in Belfast? Are wages sufficient to enable the worker to live in health and decency on what he or she can earn? If not, there will be inadequate housing, insufficient food, bad health, misery and, in the long run, increase of crime. It is necessary therefore to inquire, so far as possible, into conditions of labour in the Belfast linen industry, as described and commented on in the latest official report that is now available. Excerpts from the Report of the Committee appointed by Mr. Winston Churchill in 1911 to inquire into the conditions of employment in the linen industry are therefore among the documents reprinted in these pages.

(a) WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS OF EDUCATION IN BELFAST?

It is, however, more convenient first to inquire into the conditions of education in Belfast. The attention of the reader has already been drawn to this subject in relation to the statistics about school attendance in the different parts of the country (p. 57). The school accommodation in Belfast turns out to be grievously inadequate, with the result that, on the one hand, children are packed together in schools which are much too small for the number—more than twice as many in some cases than the school was built to contain. On the other hand, we learn also from the inspectors that there is a further excess of children who are not able to find places in the schools at all. Many of them are doubtless too young to be employed in any other way, and so

¹ In connection with these abnormal figures, attention may be drawn here to the compiler's note on p. 70, stating the strange fact that whereas in the year 1912 there were in Belfast 490 habitual criminals enumerated by the police, the number in 1913, the following year, was only 42. 448 had disappeared entirely from the list. The war had not yet broken out at the time, but the Ulster Volunteers for Civil War were being enrolled in 1912, and men were, it is said, paid 3s. a day. The two facts may be connected. That the first is a fact there can be no doubt at all. The alleged payment of 3s. a day can of course be easily verified or disproved by those who have access to the immediate sources of information.

resort to playing in the streets and getting into mischief now and then. Such a condition of things in a great industrial town is very serious. Idle children in the country can employ themselves either at work or at play to much greater advantage.

Mr. J. Chambers, M.A., writes in his Report to the Commissioners of National Education in 1913-14 that :—

“ Many of the schools are greatly overcrowded, but this overcrowding does not give a true representation of the number of children for whom additional accommodation is required, as, owing to recent regulations, children are refused admission to schools in which there is no space available for them, with the result that many of them never enter any school at all.”

For one group of schools, the accommodation needed was for 3,005, and the actual accommodation provided was 2,369. For the 636 children exiled from this group of schools by lack of room, there was of course the street. And the street has an unfair advantage in attractiveness over the Belfast schools, seeing that so many of them—about 50 per cent.—have no playgrounds, and only 30 per cent. were reported as suitably supplied. There were 69 schools without playgrounds in 1907.

These defects had long been a grievance with the inspectors. In a report for the school year 1909-10 Mr. Keith, a District Inspector, reports that “ Serious cases of overcrowding continued to occur.” They were not new eleven years ago. Examples are given : 386 children in places provided for 291, 73 taught in a room for 44, and 116 in a room for 47. The Senior Inspector in the same report says that “ On visiting another school I opened the door of a class-room when I was met by an atmosphere of appalling foulness. There were 75 in a room, though it could only accommodate 33.”

“ The deficiency is of long standing,” says Mr. Dewar, M.A., one of the Senior Inspectors, in his report for 1910-11, “ and is growing with the growth of Ballymacarrett. . . . One sees no prospect of any remedy. Matters have been allowed to drift for such a long time that the sight of children loitering in the streets during school hours excites no surprise, or the oft-told tale of failures to find room in any school no sympathy or regret.”

“ I do not think,” says another Senior Inspector, Mr. P. J. Kelly, “ it is an exaggeration to say that there are, on an average, at least 17,000 children of school-going age who are absent from school each

day. This is an appalling fact and should make Belfast open its eyes."

The duty of the citizens of Belfast had, however, been indicated clearly enough by another inspector, Mr. E. P. Dewar, M.A., five years earlier. In 1907 he said, in his report for the year 1906-7:—

"For some years past, school building has practically been at a standstill in Belfast and has not kept pace with the growth of the city. Churches which, in other places, are the leaders in educational movement, and which in former times were so in Belfast, have somehow stepped down from their position and taken a less prominent place in the school life of the city."

Later on, however, in the same report one reads as follows about the schools under Roman Catholic management:—

"The schools under Roman Catholic management are in the main good and suitable buildings, erected in recent years at much expense to the localities, and I desire to say that the foregoing remarks do not refer at all to these schools. The Methodists too, have done well."

This complaint, and the inspector's appeal to the well-to-do non-Catholics of Belfast to stand by the schools, failed in effect. This we know, since the shortage had increased so greatly five years later, as we have already seen.

Why did it fail? Not for lack of zeal on the part of the Protestant clergy, we may be sure, nor for lack of professional support from the teachers and inspectors. Belfast is a city with many wealthy citizens and a large number of others comfortably off. The responsibility for neglect of popular education rests on them. It is for them—no matter to which branch of the Christian Church they belong, or as secularist citizens of humane public spirit, if they are not attached to any Church—it is for them to organize the necessary committees of management in every district and see that the schools of Belfast do their duty by the children and are a credit to the great industrial city of Belfast. As matters now stand, there is no escape from the conclusion that, in respect of popular education, the standard of civilization in Belfast is low, and the conclusion is at least suggested that this fact has some effect in swelling the record of habitual crime, and in lowering the standard of physical and moral vitality generally.

Well might the inspector, Mr. Dewar, say as he did in his 1910-11 report :—

“ There is something amiss with a place which abounds in industrial works and maintains a teeming population, but is unwilling or reluctant to provide the means of giving every child within its bounds the opportunity of learning to read and write.”

At least ten more schools were estimated by this inspector, as being necessary to make up the deficit in a particular district of Belfast. This was in 1910-11.

It is interesting for purposes of comparison to note that just at this time, or soon after, the average on the school roll of the National Schools in Belfast was found to be less than in 1905 by 1,369, whereas in Dublin the average for the same year was 1,661 greater than the corresponding average in 1905. In those seven years the school roll in Dublin had risen in number by 292 more than the school roll in Belfast had fallen.

No wonder the Senior Inspector in 1912, Mr. P. J. Kelly, speaks of the dreary and disheartening reading that his report would make if he set down in it all the information he had acquired. The hopelessness of the situation evidently weighed heavily on his mind :—

“ It is a pity that a city in many respects so progressive,” he says, “ with pride in its port and defiance in its eye, should have to look calmly on while its children are either cooped up in ill-ventilated class-rooms or left to face the perils of the street. It cannot be that all the criticism suggested by this topic has been wasted.”

(b) WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS OF FACTORY WORKERS IN BELFAST?

Inquiry into the conditions of the factory workers—especially the women workers—in Belfast is not less important for our purpose than inquiry into the provision of education for the children. The factory or other workshop is, in a very real sense, a continuation school for a boy or a girl during a susceptible period of life. If all the factories in the United Kingdom were equipped and organized on lines similar to those which have been adopted in certain well-known firms in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the standard of efficiency and personal intelligence of the people would rise considerably in a generation. There are also

a few notable examples in Dublin of developments to similar effect.

It is, however, with the condition of the factory workers in a very crude material sense that our inquiry is perforce limited for the present in the case of Belfast. The available material consists solely of the Report of a Committee on "Sweating" appointed by Mr. Winston Churchill in 1911, and deals with the case of out-workers only.¹ Attention had been called to the subject by the Medical Officer of Health for Belfast, Dr. H. W. Baillie, in his annual report for 1909,² in which he laid stress on the unsatisfactory conditions attending the employment of women as out-workers for the making up of linen and cotton goods. He had previously complained several times. It was alleged that the small rate of payment which numbers of these out-workers received necessitated their working for unduly long hours, to the injury of their health and if, as in the majority of cases, they were mothers of families, to the neglect of their homes.

As the facts came out in the examination of witnesses, it appeared :—

- (1) That the women were obliged to work, unless the men got better wages, as otherwise the families could not be maintained.
- (2) That wages were paid for piecework, but at so low a rate in the case of a large class of workers, engaged in thread drawing, machine stitching, embroidery, etc., that, to put the matter very briefly, condensing the summary in the Blue Book :—

Among 531 workers, 422 received less than 2d. an hour, and of these 168 less than 1d. an hour. Only 3 received between 4d. and 6d. an hour; none more.

- (3) Miss Galway, General Secretary of the Textile Workers' Association, gave evidence as to the effect of certain improvements that had been made in machinery. *Her testimony was that the increased power of the machine*

¹ Workers in the factories were invited to give evidence voluntarily. The Committee reported as follows on the result: "Of the workers in the Belfast factories we could induce only a few to come before us as witnesses, and some of these complained of low weekly wages for full-time employment, and of inadequate piece rates."

² Dr. Baillie had on several previous occasions complained, but without result.

tended to double the output per hour, but with increase of wear and tear to the worker who received no increase of pay, as she is paid the same wage as before for a double output on the ground that the machine works twice as fast.

This, of course, is contrary to common sense, justice and humanity. And the fact that, according to the evidence, the extra strain is on the eyes adds not a little to the hardship of the situation.

The quantity of the work in proportion to the pay may be imagined from one instance. A woman was embroidering small dots on cushion covers. There were 300 dots on each and she was paid one penny for the lot. Another worker had to sew 384 for one penny. Examples in abundance are given in the following pages. The result is "the under-fed, over-wrought physique of the sweated worker with weakened stamina and lack of resistance to the inroads of disease." Moreover, since practically the whole of these under-paid over-wrought workers are mothers, the evil effects of their unremitting and ill-remunerated toil must be transmitted in some measure to the next generation. No one knows how much of the consumption which prevails amongst the poor is due to sweating, but certainly it works its wicked will on many as a contributory cause. It is impossible to study the evidence given in these reports without coming to the conclusion that, as to progressive reform in the conditions of life for the factory workers, Belfast is far behind the standard of civilization that obtains in the factories of Yorkshire and Lancashire. And, if there has been in the capital of Ulster deterioration of moral character, as well as physique, among the poor of the city—men as well as women—consequent on the existence of this evil state of affairs, the chief blame lies at the door of those who, for their own enrichment, have dared to "grind the faces" of God's poor. Nor can those be accounted innocent who, with influence and authority to prevent this evil, have allowed it to go on.

IX. The Truth about the Ulster Legend.

This, then, is the truth about the Ulster Legend. In all its particulars it makes a mock at truth. Ulster outside Belfast, and the counties which make up its immediate hinterland, differs,

county by county, from other parts of Ireland in ways that are well within the limits of natural variation, as shown in other lands. But, as regards the myth of Ulster's superior civilization, it is revealed, when brought to the test of statistical inquiry, as, in most of its relevant particulars, the very reverse of the truth. The inquirer, without expecting it, is forced, as we have seen, to probe the matter further than at first intended, in order to account for the discouraging nature of the statistics as to personal morale and physical vitality in the centre of "Political Ulster." In doing so, he comes upon two of the most fruitful causes of race deterioration busy at work within the heart of the rich and much-vaunted city of Belfast.

This great city is famous throughout the world for its ship-building and the linen industry. Obviously, there must be many men of brains and powerful character—real magnates in their way—within its borders. But inside, at the heart of it, helping to build up its wealth, there are thousands of "sweated" workers, wearing out their darkened lives, and of little children playing aimlessly in the streets all day and idling or toiling in their dreary homes, because there is "no room for them" in the schools. *Doubtless it is because this kind of thing has been going on so long that the statistics of physique and morale for Ulster province as a whole are not better than they are.*

No one could believe this Ulster myth who looks into the facts with a view to learning the truth whole and unadulterated. But for those who are careless of truth it is easy enough, and this myth is only one of many myths with belief in which the English enemies to Irish rule in Ireland have, generation after generation, salved their consciences and sought to satisfy the scruples of their friends. The real object of the Ulster myth is to persuade the honest people in England that it is essential for Ulster, and better in the long run for Ireland as a whole, that the country should be governed, as it now is, by an alliance between the Ulster magnates and that portion of the British aristocracy which has interests material or sentimental in Ireland. These make up the party in Ireland who, in alliance with their relatives, friends, sympathizers and other adherents in Great Britain, maintain the tradition of a superior race and emphasize it by association with the Protestant religion. This association is very useful in order to bring the sympathy of the church-

going English Protestant into line with the religious prejudices of the Orangeman in Ulster. The ideal of ascendancy as such, based merely on the principle of hereditary aristocracy, has no chance of effective persistence in the modern world—not even in Great Britain. The Protestant religion and the legend of Ulster's superiority are elements in the manifold protective camouflage under which the old ship sails. But the real gospel of the Anti-Irish, whether hereditary aristocrats or successful business men or place-hunting lawyers, is the maintenance of their own ascendancy. It is “Up the English oligarchic interest in Ireland, up the industrial magnates of Belfast.” And, as every one knows, the army chiefs in 1914, when war broke out, were staunch supporters of the cause. It is the lawyers who do the business, and “verily they have their reward.”

SOPHIE BRYANT

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City of Dublin Extension of Boundaries Bill: Blue Book—"The Irish Times"—"Dod's Parliamentary Companion."

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that all the figures and quotations given in the Tables, and other matter contained in pages 36 to 94 of this publication, have been correctly extracted from the books and documents set out above. I have verified all calculations of percentages, ratios, and other statistical data, and have further found all references as to dates, names, comparisons, etc., to be correctly quoted.

HOWARD BUTTON, C.B.E., F.C.A., F.C.I.S.,
of the firm of CHANTREY, BUTTON & Co.

61-2 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,

LONDON, W.C.

2nd December, 1920.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION. NUMBER AND
VALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.¹

LEINSTER HAS A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION THAN ULSTER. ULSTER HAS A HIGHER PERCENTAGE THAN LEINSTER OF HER POPULATION ON THE LAND.

ULSTER HAS A HIGHER PERCENTAGE THAN EITHER LEINSTER OR MUNSTER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS NOT EXCEEDING £15 VALUATION. ULSTER HAS 42,125 LAND HOLDINGS NOT EXCEEDING £4 VALUATION PER HOLDING.

Section 2 of this Table shows that Leinster had, in 1911, of every 1,000 of her population 87 more than Ulster had in towns of over 1,000 inhabitants. In Section 3 it is seen that Ulster had 92 more than Leinster in every 1,000 of her population on the Land.²

Few realize that of the Agricultural Holdings in Ulster 69.33 per cent. of them do not exceed a rateable valuation of £15 each; or that of the 124,367 Holdings (see Sec. 5) not exceeding £15 each, 42,125 do not exceed a rateable valuation of £4 per holding.

¹ References to the sources of the information contained in this and the following pages will be found on pages 34-5.

² The percentages, averages, ratios, etc., in the Tables, and compiler's notes, have been calculated either to the nearest decimal point, penny or unit as the case may be.

Sections.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Ireland.
1 Total population of Provinces and Ireland . . .	1,162,044	1,035,495	1,581,696	610,984	4,390,219
2 Total population of all Cities, Towns, etc., over 1,000 Inhabitants <i>Per cent. of total population of Provinces and Ireland . . .</i>	559,568 48.15	273,022 26.37	623,442 39.42	51,538 8.44	1,507,570 34.34
Population in Cities (exclusive of Belfast and Dublin) and Towns, etc., of over 1,000 Inhabitants . . .	254,766	273,022	236,495	51,538	815,821
3 Population living or occupied on the Land. Percentage on the Land of total population . . .	501,459 43.15	639,802 61.79	828,774 52.40	520,911 85.26	2,490,946 56.74
Total Families on the Land	108,560	122,818	185,640	105,415	522,433
4 Total Agricultural Holdings	114,127	126,248	179,388	115,912	535,675
5 Number of Agricultural Holdings at different Valuations : Not exceeding £15.	69,800	79,338	124,367	99,807	373,312
Over £15, not exceeding £30	19,314	22,410	33,131	9,930	84,785
,, £30	10,276	11,852	12,608	2,824	37,560
,, £50	8,334	8,652	6,972	1,988	25,946
,, £100	5,423	3,039	2,062	1,171	12,295
,, £300	980	357	248	192	1,777
Percentages of total Agricultural Holdings in Provinces : Holdings not exceeding £15	61.16	62.84	69.33	86.11	—
Over £15	16.92	17.75	18.47	8.57	—
,, £30	9.01	9.39	7.03	2.44	—
,, £50	7.30	6.86	3.89	1.71	—
,, £100	4.75	2.88	1.14	1.01	—
,, £30086	.28	.14	.16	—

TABLE II

TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS. INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT ON LAND, BUSINESS PREMISES, FACTORIES, DWELLINGS, SITES, ETC.

THE VALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN ULSTER PER HOLDING IS LESS THAN IN LEINSTER OR MUNSTER.

THE INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT ON LAND AND ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY IN ULSTER IS LESS PER HEAD OF TOTAL POPULATION THAN IN LEINSTER OR MUNSTER.

The total amounts of rateable valuation and Income Tax Assessment, also the ratios per holding, per capita and family shown in Sections 6 and 7, should be read in conjunction with the figures in Sections 3 and 4 in Table 1.

In connection with the Income Tax (Schedules A and B) Assessment shown in Section 8, it is of note that though Ulster had a population of 419,652 in excess of Leinster the Income Tax Assessment was only £346,944 higher. The assessment per head of Leinster is higher in a marked degree than that of Ulster, namely £5 1s. 4d. compared with £3 18s. 10d., but, County Donegal being so lowly assessed per capita, it may be considered unfair to include this County in Ulster to the detriment in assessment of the other Counties. If, then, Donegal be excluded from Ulster for this calculation the rate would be increased to £4 2s. 8d. per head. Before passing from this section it might be noted that if Munster be treated in a similar way by excluding County Kerry the rate for Munster per head would thereby be increased to £4 7s. 11d.

Sections.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Ireland.
6 Total Rateable Valuation of Agricultural Holdings . . .	£3,115,859 [16 0]	£2,712,689 [11 1]	£2,930,236 [19 1]	£1,280,078 [9 8]	£10,038,864 [15 10]
Average Valuation per Holding	£27 6 0	£21 9 9	£16 6 9	£11 0 10	£18 14 10
7 Income Tax Gross Assessment under Schedules A(1) and B on Farm, and other Lands, Farm Houses, etc. Per Head of Land population	£3,990,260 £7 19 2	£3,451,690 £5 7 11	£3,789,938 £4 11 5	£1,693,045 £3 5 0	£12,924,933 £5 3 9
Per Family of Land population	£36 15 2	£28 2 1	£20 8 4	£16 1 3	£24 14 9
8 Income Tax Gross Assessment on Land, Business Premises, Factories, Sites, Dwellings, etc., under Schedules A and B, year 1910-1911 ¹ . . .	£5,889,983 £5 1 4	£4,220,798 £4 1 6	£6,236,927 £3 18 10	£1,855,261 £3 0 9	£18,202,969 £4 2 11

¹ For a summary of the "Explanatory Memorandum" attached to the White Paper Returns by the Income Tax Authorities, see Appendix, page 94.

The compiler applied to the Income Tax authorities, without result, for a summary of the Income Tax returns under Schedules D and E for the Provinces. After considerable delay, he was informed that they could not be furnished.

TABLE III

EMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR TWO PERIODS—1851-1913 AND 1909-1913.

The emigration statistics show that Ulster lost through emigration in the five years 1909-1913, 74 more of her population than Leinster and Munster together lost, and 4,880 more than Leinster and Connaught together.

Of the total emigrants from Ireland in the five years under review, 72.96 per cent. went to the United States and 16.71 to Canada.

In seeking the emigration figures for 1913, the compiler found in the same Blue Book the emigration statistics from May 1, 1851, to the end of 1913. Though they did not come within the five years he was investigating, he was so surprised at the great number of emigrants from Ulster that he decided to include them. He has arranged a Table, for the two periods, which shows the number of emigrants from each county.

It will be seen that Ulster lost of her population from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913, 488,727 more than Leinster; and 504,991 more than Connaught. Munster lost 255,426 more than Ulster. County Cork showed the greatest number of emigrants, and Antrim was second in that respect. County Wicklow had the least number of emigrants.

County Dublin (including the City) had the lowest percentage in Ireland of emigrants to population, viz., 29.0 per cent. for the period from 1851 to end of 1913—as estimated by the Emigration Authorities on the basis of the different Census returns from 1851 to 1911 inclusive.

County Down had the lowest percentage of any Ulster County, viz. 54.5. It is thus seen that the percentage for Dublin was 25.5 lower than that of the lowest of the Ulster counties.

Six Counties in Ulster showed a higher percentage of emigrants to population than County Donegal. The two exceptions—Down and Armagh—showed a percentage of 12.9 and 1.2 respectively lower than County Donegal.

The foregoing facts in connection with the emigration from Donegal completely expose the fallacy that to Donegal is attributable the high emigration from Ulster.

One cannot help thinking, in view of the extraordinary emigration figures of Ulster, that if, in the past, it had not enjoyed the monopoly of the "Tenant Right" system of land tenure, the number of its emigrants would have exceeded those of Munster. Munster's emigration was mainly caused by famines and evictions—the latter being so frequent, as history indicates, that special machinery was devised to level the houses of evicted tenants to prevent re-entry.

Sections.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Ireland.
9 Emigration: Number of Emigrants in the 5 years 1909-1913 inclusive.	20,359	38,677	59,110	33,871	152,017
10 Emigrants from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913 The figures do not include 110,739, County not specified, nor 50,234 persons not belonging to IRELAND who embarked there since 1858.	737,743	1,481,896	1,226,470	721,479	4,167,588
Per cent. of population estimated on Census returns, 1851, '61, '71, '81, '91, 1901, '11	55.8	110.5	69.9	90.6	79.9

TABLE IV

EMIGRATION TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS FROM EACH COUNTY IN IRELAND FOR THE TWO PERIODS—1851–1913, 1909–1913—AND THEIR PERCENTAGE TO THE POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD 1851–1913. THE PERCENTAGE IS ON THE ESTIMATED POPULATION BASED BY THE EMIGRATION AUTHORITIES ON THE CENSUS RETURNS OF 1851–61–71–81–91–1901 AND 1911.

It should be noted that the figures for each County include all emigrants from the County Boroughs and other Urban Centres.

Leinster Counties, etc.	Emi- grants from 1851– 1913.	Per Cent. of Pop. 1851– 1913.	Emi- grants, 1909– 1913 inclus- ive.	Ulster Counties, etc.	Emi- grants, 1851– 1913.	Per Cent. of Pop. 1851– 1913.	Emi- grants, 1909– 1913 inclus- ive.
Dublin . .	123,864	29·0	4,783	Antrim ¹ . .	294,866	70·7	17,308
Kilkenny . .	77,920	74·3	1,717	Down ¹ . .	160,922	54·5	11,435
Wexford . .	75,670	58·9	1,207	Tyrone ¹ . .	148,386	75·7	5,522
Meath . .	69,205	75·2	1,414	Donegal . .	139,210	67·4	6,933
Longford . .	62,667	103·7	2,228	Cavan . .	123,803	96·4	4,299
King's . .	62,185	81·5	1,454	Londonderry ¹	114,928	69·8	4,594
Queen's . .	59,824	78·7	1,018	Armagh ¹ . .	105,778	66·2	4,737
Westmeath . .	53,415	69·3	1,000	Monaghan . .	79,444	77·4	2,157
Louth . .	46,986	58·6	2,017	Fermanagh . .	59,133	68·8	2,125
Kildare . .	39,354	50·3	1,463				
Carlow . .	35,260	72·9	1,065				
Wicklow . .	31,393	42·4	993				
				Total . .	1,226,470	69·9	59,110
Total . .	737,743	55·8	20,359				
				1 Counties	claimed by Unionists.		
Munster.							
Cork . .	552,748	112·3	13,258	Connaught.			
Kerry . .	239,764	125·0	8,960	Galway . .	233,650	97·6	10,583
Tipperary . .	221,146	104·2	3,963	Mayo . .	201,474	86·5	12,176
Limerick . .	191,843	103·3	4,415	Roscommon . .	115,550	88·4	3,722
Clare . .	167,642	116·2	5,540	Sligo . .	86,038	81·2	3,697
Waterford.	108,753	94·7	2,541	Leitrim . .	84,767	96·6	3,693
Total . .	1,481,896	110·5	38,677	Total . .	721,479	90·6	33,871

The percentages (with the exception of that for Ireland) shown in Tables III and IV, are those given in the Government Emigration Table for the years 1851–1913. See Appendix, page 93.

The emigration figures from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913, do not include 110,739 emigrants for whom the authorities were unable to assign a county, nor 50,234 who embarked in Ireland but belonged to other countries. Excluding the 50,234, the number of emigrants who left Ireland between the above-mentioned dates amounted to 4,278,327. This number showed 82 per cent. of the estimated population.

Of the Ulster Counties claimed by the Unionist minority, Antrim lost by emigration more than any of 22 Counties outside Ulster; Down and Tyrone each lost more than any of 16; Londonderry more than 14, and Armagh more than any of 13. On comparing them with all the Irish Counties, it is found that 30 of the 32 Counties in Ireland lost less by emigration than Antrim, 23 lost less than Down, 22 less than Tyrone, 17 less than Londonderry, and 15 less than Armagh.

TABLE V

MONEYS PAID BY RATEPAYERS FOR AGRICULTURAL
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

LEINSTER RAISED BY RATES £13 2s. 5d. PER 100 OF HER LAND
POPULATION AND £8 13s. 2d. PER 100 OF HER TOTAL POPU-
LATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

ULSTER RAISED BY RATES £7 11s. 4d. PER 100 OF HER LAND
POPULATION AND £6 15s. 11d. PER 100 OF HER TOTAL POPU-
LATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Of the moneys raised by rates for Agricultural and Technical Instruction as shown in Section 11, the population (828,774) of rural Ulster contributed £62,704; with a less rural population (501,459) Leinster contributed £65,786.

Of the Urban District Councils' populations, that of Pembroke (Co. Dublin) collected the highest rate, viz. £18 13s. 6d. per 100 of the population. The town of Tralee in County Kerry and Pembroke levied a rate of twopence in the £ for each

of the five financial years 1909-10-1913-14 under review. They were the only authorities in Ireland that collected that rate for the entire period.

Sections.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Ireland.
11 Agricultural and Technical Instruction : Moneys paid by Rate-payers during the five years 1909-10-13-14 Per 100 of population.	£100,595 £8 13 2	£67,468 £6 10 4	£107,505 £6 15 11	£30,242 £4 19 0	£305,810 £6 19 4
12 Technical Instruction : Moneys paid by Rate-payers in Urban Districts (exclusive of Belfast and Dublin) included in previous section. Per 100 of population.	£16,775 £7 14 2	£10,920 £4 6 2	£11,322 £5 3 9	£1,837 £4 8 3	£40,854 £5 11 9

The Rate contribution for Technical Instruction, per 100 of her population, by Belfast was £2 14s. 8d. in excess of that of Dublin. The Rate contribution by "Pembroke" (divided from Dublin only by the length of a Canal Bridge), for the same purpose, per 100 of her population, was £10 0s. 6d. in excess of that of Belfast.

The County Borough contributions for Technical Instruction included in Section 11 were as follows, per 100 of their respective populations : Belfast, £8 13s. ; Dublin, £5 18s. 4d. ; Londonderry, £5 15s. 3d. ; Cork £5 13s. 7d. ; and Cork, Limerick and Waterford together, £4 14s. 3d.

The difficulty of comparing statistically the cities of Belfast and Dublin is made clear by the letter received by the compiler from the Registrar-General for Ireland, Sir William J. Thompson, a copy of which will be found on page 58. The Technical Rate contribution of Pembroke (mentioned above) and other places referred to in the letter, if credited to Dublin City, the contributions of that city per cent. of population would be very much increased. The compiler, however, dealing with figures extracted from Government publications, has not felt himself at liberty to allocate them to any but the districts named in the Blue Books and White Papers.

The compiler, desiring to know something of the opposition to the extension of the boundaries of the city of Dublin has referred to the proceedings before the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons in 1900. It appears that one of the opponents was the chief ground landlord of Pembroke, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. The Earl and his agent gave evidence, the latter stated the valuation of the Earl's Pembroke Estate was £77,000 out of a total valuation of £106,000 for the Township¹; Trinity College also opposed the Extension Bill. The singular part of the opposition was its composition. The majority of the Committee were Unionists²; "The Irish Times," which used its influence against the Bill, is the principal Unionist organ outside Ulster. Trinity College returns two Unionists to Parliament; and as far as the compiler could trace, it was a case of Unionists versus Nationalists. The supporters of the Union of countries divided by the Irish Sea were opponents to the Union of a City and its suburbs connected by canal bridges.

Extracts from the Committee's report and from an article in "The Irish Times" on the report will be found in the Appendix.

¹ *Vide "The Irish Times," 12th July, 1900.*

² *Vide "Dod's Parliamentary Companion."*

TABLE VI

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES.

MONEYS PAID BY TWENTY-SIX COUNTY COUNCILS AND
THREE COUNTY BOROUGHS FOR UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.,
UNDER THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES' ACT, 1908, AS SHOWN IN THE
LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) RETURNS FOR THE FINANCIAL
YEARS, APRIL 1, 1911, TO MARCH 31, 1914.

(6 COUNTIES IN ULSTER AND 1 IN LEINSTER MADE NO PAYMENTS.)

Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.
Dublin, C.B. £1,707	Tipperary. £1,691	Donegal . £1,755	Roscommon £1,380
Wicklow . . 776	Cork . . 1,588	Monaghan. 727	Galway . . 1,302
Kildare . . 656	Kerry . . 840	Belfast, C.B. 165	Sligo . . 977
King's . . 609	Limerick . 603	Tyrone . . 40	Mayo . . 790
Queen's . . 560	Clare . . 439	Antrim . . Nil	Leitrim . . 230
Louth . . 523	Waterford 200	Armagh . . Nil	
Wexford . . 462	Waterford,	Down . . Nil	
Westmeath 416	C.B. . 172	Londonderry Nil	
Meath . . 409		Cavan. . Nil	
Dublin . . 367	<u>£5,533</u>	Fermanagh Nil	
Carlow . . 300			
Kilkenny . . 266			
Longford . . Nil			
		<u>£2,687</u>	<u>£4,679</u>
<u>£7,051</u>			

The first moneys shown in the returns were for the year ended March 31st, 1912. Tipperary has two County Councils; one for the North, and one for the South. Riding.

The amounts paid by each Province and by Ireland, as a whole, per 1,000 of population were : Leinster, £6 1s. 4d. ; Munster, £5 6s. 10d. ; Ulster, £1 14s. ; Connaught £7 13s. 2d. ; and by Ireland, £4 10s. 11d.

What these figures indicate will not surprise readers of history, who, unfortunately, are far from numerous in this

country. To students of Irish history it is common knowledge that Europe benefited in the early centuries of our era from the erudition and educational labours of Irish professors and missionaries ; they know that Irish Catholics, under the intensely paralysing effects of the fearful penal enactments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when they were treated practically as slaves, showed such determination not to lose the ennobling effects of the educational work of their forefathers, that, at the risk of their lives, they gave support to those actively engaged in the preservation of invaluable manuscripts and in the diffusion of education in the proscribed Irish language—until then the language of the majority of the people.

TABLE VII

STATISTICS OF TOTAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS; ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS; DEATHS OF INFANTS; DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

MONEYS PAID BY COUNTY COUNCILS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 6,952 illegitimate births in Ulster, the Anti-Irish-Rule portion of the Province was responsible for 5,588—see Ulster Table. These figures mean that in Connaught there were 5,117, in Munster 2,876, and in Leinster 1,659 less illegitimate births during the period under review than in the Anti-Irish-Rule Counties of Ulster. Belfast accounted for 2,217; Antrim (22,314 births), 1,231; Down, 890; Londonderry, 757; and Armagh (13,426 births), 493. The Pro-Irish-Rule Counties had 1,364 to their debit. Tyrone, the County claimed by the Anti-Irish-Rule party, was at the top with 572; Donegal (18,794 births) had 315; Fermanagh 201; Monaghan 142, and Cavan 134.

The ratio for Antrim of 55 "illegitimates" per 1,000 births was not, seemingly, an unusual one. A work by Mr. J. A. Fox, published in 1887, gives 58 as the rate for the year 1885. In the same year the rate for Connaught is given as 9 per 1,000.

A couple of Ulster Counties compared with Connaught give cause for serious reflection. In Armagh the lowest number of illegitimate births in Anti-Irish-Rule Ulster was recorded, yet with 54.032 less births in that County, there were 22 more illegitimate births than in the entire Province of Connaught. Antrim with 45,144 less births than Connaught had 760 more illegitimate births.

Belfast and Antrim had 736 more illegitimate births than had the Province of Munster.

Sections.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Ireland.
13 Births: Total Births for the five years, 1909-13	136,354	117,124	186,673	67,458	507,609
14 Illegitimate Births: Total five years, 1909-13	3,929	2,712	6,952	471	14,064
Per Cent. of total Births	2.88	2.32	3.72	0.70	2.77
15 Deaths: Total 1909-13	106,565	81,949	136,928	43,781	369,223
16 Deaths of Infants under 1 Total 1909-13	15,377	10,037	17,712	3,930	47,056
Per Cent. of Births	11.28	8.57	9.49	5.83	9.27
17 Tuberculosis: Deaths in 1913	2,932	2,195	3,347	913	9,387
18 Moneys paid by County Councils for Treatment of Tuberculosis, 1913-14	£2,720	£5,039	£2,266	£1,465	£11,490
Per 1,000 of population	£2 6 10	£4 17 4	£1 8 8	£2 8 0	£2 12 4

Leinster had the highest death-rate for infants under one year, owing, in a great measure, no doubt, to the deplorable congestion of the housing conditions within the confined limits of the City of Dublin. Compared with the Province of Ulster her excess per 1,000 births was nearly 18, and not quite 6, as against the Anti-Irish-Rule portion of Ulster.

Connaught holds the best record; her loss per 1,000 births was between 36 and 37 less than that of Ulster. Compared with North-East Ulster, Connaught's loss was between 48 and 49 less per 1,000 births. Munster was second to Connaught, and showed a loss of 21 less than North-East Ulster.

Tuberculosis has been dealt with only for the year 1913, as 1913-14 was the first year moneys paid by County Councils, etc., for its treatment were recorded separately in the Local Taxation returns. Connaught shows the lowest percentage of deaths. Munster's contribution for the treatment of this fell disease is worthy of remark. She paid per 1,000 of her population over three times the rate paid by Ulster, and nearly six times the rate of North-East Ulster.

TABLE VIII

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN IRELAND.

316 DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN IRELAND IN 1911.

In the 1911 Census returns there were recorded 316 different religious denominations in Ireland. The term non-Catholic includes all creeds other than Catholics.

The figures in connection with Clergymen are quite the reverse of what the compiler was led to expect; in and out of season he had been accustomed to hear when any discussion arose about Ireland that the Catholic clergymen overran the country, and that, as there were so many of them with so little to do and each of them with so few persons to look after spiritually, to fill up their time they made a pastime of politics. He has, as a matter of fact, found quite the opposite, as the figures below from the 1911 Census returns show that the Episcopalians, in proportion to their numbers, had two and a quarter times and the Methodists three times more clergymen than had the Catholics. In other words, a Catholic clergyman had, on an average, 460 more persons to look after than had an Episcopalian clergyman, and 570 more than a Methodist clergyman, and 166 more than a Presbyterian clergyman.

SECTION 19.—RATIO OF CLERGYMEN TO MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

20.—CATHOLIC AND NON-CATHOLIC POPULATIONS.

21.—CATHOLIC AND NON-CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.

22.—CATHOLIC AND NON-CATHOLIC UNPAID MAGISTRATES.

19	Denominations.	Members.	Per Cent. of Popula- tion.	Clergy- men.	Ratio to Members.
	Catholics	3,242,670	73.86	3,924	1 to 826
	Episcopalians . . .	576,611	13.13	1,575	1 to 366
	Methodists . . .	62,382	1.42	244	1 to 256
	Presbyterians . . .	440,525	10.04	667	1 to 660
	All Others . . .	68,031	1.55	171	1 to 398

TABLE VIII—*continued*

Sections.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Ireland.
20 Catholic population . . .	990,045	973,805	690,816	588,004	3,242,670
Per Cent. of total do. . .	85.2	94.0	43.7	96.2	73.9
Non-Catholic population . . .	171,999	61,690	890,880	22,980	1,147,549
Per Cent. of total do. . .	14.8	6.0	56.3	3.8	26.1
21 Clergymen :	—	—	—	—	3,924
Catholic Clergymen	—	—	—	—	12.10
Non-Catholic Clergymen	—	—	—	—	2,657
Per 10,000 non-Catho- lics	—	—	—	—	23.15
22 Magistrates — unpaid (at the end of 1913) :	773	727	775	328	2,603
Catholic Magistrates	7.88	7.47	11.22	5.58	8.03
Non-Catholic Magis- trates	1,108	769	1,546	338	3,761
Per 10,000 non-Catho- lics	64.42	124.66	17.35	147.08	32.77

The great disparity shown between the appointments of Catholic and non-Catholic Magistrates should claim the attention of the reader.

STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.

ULSTER HAD A HIGHER PERCENTAGE THAN LEINSTER OR MUNSTER OF PERSONS WHO COULD "NEITHER READ NOR WRITE" BETWEEN THE AGES OF 9 AND 21 AND 9 AND 40; AND ALSO HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE OF ALL IRELAND.

The compiler has analysed the 1911 Census of persons who could "neither read nor write." For the purpose of comparison he has arranged them in groups of different ages, as follows:—

- (a) Persons of 9 years of age and of "all ages" over 9. "All ages" is the term applied below to this group.
- (b) Persons between the ages of 9 and 21.
- (c) Persons between the ages of 9 and 40.
- (d) Persons between the ages of 21 and 40.
- (e) Persons of 40 years of age and upwards.

Groups (b) and (c) include all persons of 9, but not those of 21 and 40, years of age, respectively.

Group (d) includes all persons of 21, but not those of 40, years of age.

Persons of "all ages" in Ulster (excluding County Donegal), who could "Neither Read nor Write," numbered 84,225.

County Dublin had a lower percentage of "illiterates" than the lowest percentage of any Ulster County in the "all ages" group. The highest percentage of 9 Leinster Counties in the "all ages" group was lower than the lowest of 7 Ulster Counties. The highest percentage shown by any of the 12 Leinster Counties was lower than the lowest of 3 Ulster Counties. The percentage of each of the Counties of Clare, Limerick and Tipperary in the "all ages" group of illiterates was lower than the lowest of 7 Ulster Counties. The percentage of Leitrim, in Connaught, was also lower than the lowest of 7 Ulster Counties.

To make it perfectly clear and free from any misconception, the results will be put in another form. Ulster had only 2 Counties with a lower percentage of "illiterates" than that of Leitrim. Seven Counties in Ulster had each of them a higher percentage of illiterates than the highest percentage of any one of 9 Counties in Leinster, and of 3 Counties in Munster.

Ulster outdistanced by Munster and Connaught counties in their strides to gain the advantages of the first elements of elementary education. County Kerry in the 9-40 age group better than 7 Ulster counties. County Sligo in the 9-21 age group better than 6 Ulster counties.

The percentages of illiterates between the ages of 9 and 21 and 9 and 40 in each of 8 Ulster Counties were greater than the percentages of each of the Munster Counties of Clare, Cork, Limerick and Tipperary; and those of each of 7 Ulster Counties were greater than those of the County of Kerry.

In the case of Connaught, in the 9-21 group, 7 Ulster Counties had each a higher percentage than that of Leitrim or Roscommon and, in the 9-40 group, 8 Ulster Counties had a higher percentage than either Leitrim or Roscommon. Six Ulster Counties in the 9-21 group and 7 in the 9-40 group had higher percentages than those of Sligo County in the same groups.

The 23 counties outside Ulster showed, in 1911, lower average percentages of illiterates in the 9-21 and 9-40 age groups than the averages of Armagh, Down, Londonderry and Tyrone counties.

Though "too old at forty" belongs to the fallacies of the past, in connection with the first elements of elementary education the percentages of illiterates between the ages of 9 and

21 and 9 and 40 are of greater interest as affecting the future of Ireland. With this point in view, a Table has been compiled of comparative illiteracy between groups of Ulster Counties (except Donegal) and Counties in the other Provinces. It upsets the theory of the oft-told tale that if Ulster had not the handicap of County Donegal, its relative statistics would eclipse those of the other Provinces.

The exclusion of County Donegal does not mean that it had exceptionally high percentages in the 9-21 and 9-40 age groups. Its percentage for the 9-21 was 2.41 and for the 9-40 group 3.87 per cent. higher than the percentages of Armagh, Londonderry and Tyrone together. The comparison does not seem unfavourable in view of the inaccessibility of schools in some of the wild and mountainous parts of Donegal.

The Illiteracy Table will be found worthy of more than passing notice. In it will be seen that the Ulster Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down and Londonderry, with the City of Belfast, had higher percentages of persons, between the ages of 9 and 21 and 9 and 40, who could "neither read nor write" at the date of the 1911 Census than had the Counties of Leitrim and Roscommon in the Province of Connaught. In the 9-21 age stage, a group of 3 of the 5 Connaught Counties had a percentage just '01 lower than that of the above-named Ulster Counties. When it is remembered that this is the group of Ulster Counties of which so much propaganda has been spread broadcast in England to the detriment of the other Provinces, one is not prepared to find the educational conditions shown by the Census. It is difficult, after having had dinned into one's ears for years that Ulster set the whole country an example in educational progress, to credit the figures when first seen that show the reverse. It is not easy to understand why the other Provinces have allowed these statements to pass unchallenged.

In the 1911 Census returns it is plain for every one to see that the average percentages of illiterates between 9 and 21

and 9 and 40 in all the Counties outside Ulster—23—were lower than the average percentages of the Ulster Counties of Armagh, Down, Londonderry and Tyrone. The 23 include such Counties as Mayo, Galway, Kerry and Cork where, in many parts of them, schools are at great distances from the homes of the pupils.

The 1911 Census returns also show that the average percentage of illiterates (between the ages of 9 and 21) of the total number of persons between 9 and 21 in the following Counties—all outside Ulster—Carlow, Clare, Cork, Dublin, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Limerick, Meath, Queen's, Tipperary, Roscommon and Westmeath, was lower than the percentage of illiterates on precisely the same basis in the Counties of Antrim and Down, including the County Borough of Belfast.

TABLE IX

COMPARISON BY PROVINCES OF ILLITERATES IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS.

The following Comparative Numbers and Percentages of Illiterates in the Provinces are instructive. The Percentages have been calculated on the population of the different Age Groups shown in the 1911 Census.

Age Groups.	Lein-ster.	Per Cent.	Mun-ster.	Per Cent.	Ulster.	Per Cent.	Con-naught.	Per Cent.
Between 9 and 21	5,317	2.06	3,874	1.59	7,638	2.08	4,280	2.81
,, 21 and 40	12,824	3.65	9,762	3.39	19,600	4.55	9,004	6.28
40 years and over	47,671	13.55	63,481	20.01	85,333	17.26	62,533	30.85
Total Illiterates.	65,812		77,117		112,571		75,817	

TABLE X

ILLITERACY TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 9 AND 21 AND 9 AND 40, AND THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES AND THEIR PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF COUNTIES (COUNTY BOROUGHS—EXCEPT BELFAST—NOT INCLUDED).

Ulster Counties (exclusive of Co. Donegal).	Between 9 and 21 Years of Age.	Between 9 and 40 Years of Age.	Munster, Leinster and Connaught Counties.	Between 9 and 21 Years of Age.	Between 9 and 40 Years of Age.
Antrim, Armagh and Down : Total Persons	121,063	258,134	Cork and Tipperary : Total Persons	108,419	241,416
,, Illiterates.	1,833	7,028	,, Illiterates	1,377	4,794
Percentage	1.51	2.72	Percentage	1.27	1.99
Antrim, Armagh, Belfast, Down and Londonderry : Total Persons	237,144	520,410	Dublin, Kilkenny and Meath : Total Persons	68,575	164,535
,, Illiterates.	3,743	12,989	,, Illiterates.	891	2,994
Percentage	1.58	2.50	Percentage	1.30	1.82
Antrim, Armagh, Belfast, Down, Londonderry and Tyrone : Total Persons	268,447	588,727	Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary : Total Persons	197,478	424,697
,, Illiterates.	4,511	16,152	,, Illiterates	2,645	9,352
Percentage	1.68	2.74	Percentage	1.34	2.20
Cavan and Monaghan : Total Persons	35,804	77,168	Leitrim and Roscommon : Total Persons	38,015	75,172
,, Illiterates.	686	2,512	,, Illiterates	538	1,716
Percentage	1.92	3.26	Percentage	1.42	2.28
Cavan, Fermanagh and Monaghan : Total Persons	49,150	106,313	Leitrim, Roscommon and Sligo : Total Persons	56,619	113,003
,, Illiterates.	981	3,603	,, Illiterates	889	2,875
Percentage	2.00	3.39	Percentage	1.57	2.54
Armagh, Londonderry and Tyrone : Total Persons	82,120	174,802	Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo : Total Persons	105,182	205,871
,, Illiterates.	1,972	7,583	,, Illiterates	2,278	7,602
Percentage	2.40	4.34	Percentage	2.17	3.69

ILLITERACY IN BELFAST COMPARED WITH THAT OF COUNTIES IN LEINSTER, MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

An analysis of the 1911 Census returns of illiterates between the ages of 9 and 21 shows that the percentage of 1.52 of illiterates, between these ages, in Belfast was higher than that of each of the 13 Counties (all outside Ulster) named below.

Cork, Kilkenny and Queen's Counties showed each a percentage not above 1.23 ; Clare, Dublin, Limerick and Tipperary showed each a percentage not above 1.36 ; Carlow, Kildare, Leitrim, Meath and Roscommon each not above 1.42. Westmeath, the 13th County, showed a percentage of 1.51. County Kerry was only .01 higher than that of Belfast.

The analysis shows also that the average percentage of illiterates, between the same ages, in 20 of the 23 Counties outside Ulster was lower than that of Belfast.

TABLE XI

DAILY ABSENTEE PUPILS FROM THE NATIONAL PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

The figures for four years have been taken from the Education Reports, but as the 80th Report has not been published, the figures for the fifth year have been received direct from the Irish Education Office.

The Table gives the average daily for the five years—1909–13.

The daily average of absentee pupils from the Public Elementary Schools in Ulster compared with other Provinces is worthy of note.

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Ireland.
Daily Average of Absentee Pupils from School, 1909–13	40,961.4	47,113.4	72,752.8	38,289.4	199,117

The letter from the Registrar-General alluded to on page 44—a copy of which will be seen below—shows the impossibility of comparing statistically the County Boroughs of Belfast and Dublin.

The boundaries of Belfast, unlike those of Dublin, have within them the residential districts of the leading and wealthiest citizens. The area of the County Borough of Dublin is only slightly over half that of Belfast.

The Belfast authorities had no difficulty in obtaining Parliamentary sanction to extend the boundaries of the Borough. The Dublin authorities, on the contrary, after incurring very great expenditure in promoting a Bill to extend the limits of the County Borough, were refused permission by Parliament to include the residential districts of Rathmines and Rathgar and Pembroke. See Appendix, p. 92.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,

1st October, 1919.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I beg to say that the Dublin Registration Area consists of the County Borough of Dublin and Urban Districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Kingstown.

It is not an administrative unit, but an area adopted by the Registrar-General for Ireland, with the object of presenting a more accurate view of the vital statistics of the town population of Dublin than if the facts for the County Borough alone were employed.

In order to afford comparison with urban centres like Belfast County Borough, therefore, figures for the Registration Area should be used in preference to those for the Dublin County Borough.

It will be noted that the area of Belfast County Borough is 14,937 acres, of Dublin County Borough 7,911 acres, and of Dublin Registration Area 13,743.

I am, Sir,

W. A. MCKNIGHT, Esq.,

Your obedient Servant,

14-16 INVERNESS TERRACE,
LONDON, W.2.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON,
Registrar-General.

TABLE XII
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1912¹ SHOWS THAT OF THE PUPILS ON THE SCHOOL ROLLS OF THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT IRELAND,

92 in every 1,000 Pupils were above the Fifth Standard.

1	"	17	"	in the Sixth Standard.
1	"	38	"	Seventh "
1	"	146	"	Eighth "

THE BELFAST SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE'S RETURNS SHOW THAT IN BELFAST, IN MAY, 1919,² THERE WERE 64,132 PUPILS ON THE ROLLS OF 286 BELFAST SCHOOLS. THE RETURNS ALSO SHOW THAT THE RATIOS OF PUPILS TO STANDARDS WERE AS FOLLOWS :—

33 in every 1,000 Pupils in the 286 Schools were above the Fifth Standard.

1	"	39	Pupils in the Sixth Standard.	
1	"	156	"	Seventh "
1	"	1,002	"	Eighth "

TABLE XIII
HALF-TIME PUPILS.

BELFAST AND OLDHAM COMPARED.

A REPORT TO THE EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS IN 1914 BY A BELFAST SCHOOL INSPECTOR REGARDING 329 HALF-TIME PUPILS (OVER 12 YEARS OLD) IN A BELFAST SCHOOL STATES, INTER ALIA, THAT THERE WERE :—

59 half-time Pupils in the First Standard.

102	"	"	"	Second	"
113	"	"	"	Third	"
33	"	"	"	Fourth	"
22	"	"	"	Fifth	"

329

¹ This is the last report published respecting Standards.

² No statistics procurable before those of May, 1919.

A REPORT PUBLISHED BY THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE LANCASHIRE INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF OLDHAM SHOWS THAT ON THE 31ST OF JANUARY, 1914, THERE WERE 1,267 HALF-TIME PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS IN THAT TOWN, AND THE NUMBER OF HALF-TIME PUPILS IN EACH STANDARD WAS AS FOLLOWS :—

	No Pupils in the First Standard.		
1	Pupil in the Second Standard.		
34	Pupils	„	Third „
122	„	„	Fourth „
363	„	„	Fifth „
575	„	„	Sixth „
171	„	„	Seventh „
1	Pupil	„	Ex-Seventh „

In May, 1919, there were in the Belfast Schools 1,613 Half-time Pupils. The following extracts from letters received from the Secretary to the Belfast School Attendance Committee in reference to the above-mentioned "Half-Timers" indicate no improvement by half-time pupils since 1914.

"Half-timers are generally in low Standards; the majority not above Third."—November 13, 1919.

"You may take it there is an abnormal number in low classes—probably 50 per cent. not above Second."—December 15, 1919.

The compiler, to enable him to compare the educational progress of the "half-time" pupils of Belfast with that of the "half-time" pupils of other industrial centres (half-time pupils in any centre in Ireland outside Belfast are very few), had to seek statistics in England. He communicated with the Educational Authorities of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Oldham, etc. The figures relating to Oldham, given in Table XIII, are the only ones he has been able to procure. He learned from the other authorities that there are no "half-timers" in their schools. In Ireland and England "half-time" pupils must be over 12 years of age.

TABLE XIV

PERCENTAGES OF PERSONS "ABLE TO READ AND WRITE" AND WHO "SIGNED IN WRITING" THE MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

ULSTER HAD A LESS PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS "ABLE TO READ AND WRITE," AND OF PERSONS WHO "SIGNED IN WRITING" THE MARRIAGE REGISTERS, THAN LEINSTER OR MUNSTER.

Sections.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Ireland.
Percentage of Persons nine years of age and over "Able to Read and Write" as per 1911 Census	90·5	88·8	87·0	81·6	87·6
Marriage Registers: Yearly Average Percentage of <i>men</i> who "Signed in Writing," 1909-13	94·98	95·22	93·18	90·74	93·88
Yearly Average Percentage of <i>women</i> who "Signed in Writing" during the same Period	96·50	96·98	94·92	94·84	95·80

The percentages of persons 9 years of age and over have been taken from 1911 Census Percentage Tables. The percentages from the Marriage Registers are the averages of the five years 1909-1913 furnished by the Returns of the Registrar-General for Marriages, etc. In reference to the latter, the Registrar-General in his Returns observes:—

"The proportion of persons who signed their names in writing, as compared with those who signed by 'Mark' in the Marriage Registers and Certificates, affords an interesting indication of the degree of elementary education of the persons, . . ."

On comparing the percentages of Connaught women with that of Ulster men, who signed the Marriage Registers "in writing," one sees that the former exceed the latter by 1.66 per cent. In the case of Ulster and Connaught women, the percentage was in favour of Ulster women by .08 per cent. It should, however, be noted that in the last year of average—1913—the percentage of Connaught women who signed the Marriage Registers "in writing" exceeds that of Ulster men by 2.4 and of Ulster women by .1 per cent.

The 1911 Census Returns of persons, in the 32 Counties in Ireland, who were "Able to Read and Write" show that County Dublin heads the list with the highest percentage. Dublin was followed by Kildare, Tipperary, Limerick and Queen's Counties. Antrim and Kilkenny, being equal, "tied" for the 6th place. Of the other 8 Ulster Counties, Down stood 11th in the list, Cavan 18th, Fermanagh 23rd, Londonderry 25th, Monaghan 26th; Armagh and Tyrone, being equal, "tied" for the 28th place; Donegal was 32nd.

Of the County Boroughs, Belfast was first, followed by Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford.

BELFAST SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

As the question of the School Accommodation in Belfast is not a new one, it may be due to the Belfast School Inspectors that they should receive credit for their untiring efforts to move the Belfast Authorities to provide proper Schools and Class-rooms for Belfast Children.

Extracts from their reports dating from 1906 to 1913-14 School Year are given below :—

In his Report to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland in 1906, Mr. P. J. Kelly observed :—

“ It is a curious fact that a prosperous and progressive city such as Belfast . . . should, nevertheless, be the most backward of the British Isles in the matter of School Accommodation. I venture to say that the poorest counties in Ireland are better off in this respect than a city which rightly prides itself on its wealth and enterprise and progress.”

In a Report made by Mr. E. P. Dewar, M.A., for the year 1906-1907, it was stated :—

“ For some years past school building has practically been at a standstill in Belfast. . . . The churches which in other places are the leaders in educational movements and which in former times were so in Belfast, have somehow stepped down from their position, and taken a less prominent part in the school life of the city.”

“ For some reason schools have not been built, and the poor of the city were the first to feel the loss. The classes who were least able to help themselves were forced to stand by and see their children deprived of the chance of receiving an education.”

* * * * *

“ Turning over my notes at random, I shall give the dimensions of a few of these rooms and the number of pupils found in them when I visited ; also the number of pupils which could be accommodated in each, allowing 9 feet square for each pupil.

Class-room.	Dimensions in feet.	Number Present.	Number which could be accommodated at 9 ft.
1	15 × 9½ × 12	48	15
2	15 × 9½ × 12	31	15
3	13½ × 11 × 9	52	17
4	12½ × 7½ × 13½	30	11
5	12½ × 7½ × 13½	38	11
6	11½ × 7 × 17	31	9

“ It is clear that these rooms were so congested as to prohibit the free movements of the bodies of the pupils, but when I add that the rooms were inadequately lighted and heated, it will be further evident that the brains of the scholars must have been as inert as their bodies.”

“ In one school, I found 40 pupils and a teacher in a room 12 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 5 in. ; in another there were 44 pupils and a teacher in an apartment 11 ft. by 9 ft. ; 66 infants and a teacher in a room 15 ft. by 9½ ft.

“ The Black Hole of Calcutta is the only instance of greater overcrowding that occurs to me.”

“ The Schools under R.C. management are, in the main, good and suitable buildings, erected in recent years at much expense to the localities, and I desire to say that the foregoing remarks do not refer at all to those Schools. The Methodists, too, have done well, and they are almost entitled to exemption from these observations. There are some good buildings under the E.C. and Presbyterian management, but in the main as regards these schools, it is, I think, clear that the present system of providing school accommodation in Belfast has hopelessly broken down, and I would say it is more particularly so in the case of schools under lay management.”

R.C. = Roman Catholic.

E.C. = Episcopalian.

Excerpts from the General Report of the Senior Inspector, Mr. P. J. Kelly (No. 1 Circuit), for the School Year 1909-10.

" Mr. Keith reports :—

" Serious cases of overcrowding continue to occur. One city school supplies space for 291 children. At one visit I found 386 present. In one of the rooms with accommodation for 47, 102 infants spent their school days. At another school where there is accommodation for 232, 324 children were in attendance ; while 73 pupils were taught in a room for 44, and 116 in a room for 47. Part of the time about 50 of the 116 referred to were taught in a tiled unheated passage, and this occurred on a snowy day in winter."

" In another school 103 children were given conversational lessons in a room 16 by 15, accommodating 24. In this room 49 babies spent their school day. At a girls' school accommodating 208, 403 were enrolled and I found 311 present. . . ."

" At another Infants' School an unheated room 10 by 10 is used as a class-room. Here the children have to endure one of two evils in winter, either to perish with cold if the door is kept open, or inhale vitiated air if it is shut. There were 197 children in attendance at another school which supplies space for 100."

" In the case of two schools referred to by Mr. Keith matters were still worse when I visited them. On visiting a school in September last, I found 37 pupils (boys and girls) under instruction in a small yard. Sixteen boys were sitting on the tiled floor of the yard, and two others were standing with their backs to the door of one of the out-offices. The teacher thought this preferable to crowding the children into a class-room which is no better than a den."

" On visiting another school, I opened a door of a class-room, when I was met by an atmosphere of appalling foulness. There were 75 in a room, though it could only accommodate 33."

" I append some cases of overcrowded class-rooms that came under my own notice :—

(The Senior Inspector cites in detail 43 class-rooms ; but space will not permit giving in detail more than 10. The total

number of pupils provided for was 1,196, the number present was 2,960—an excess of 1,764.—Compiler's note.)

Class-rooms.	Accommodation.	Present.	Class-rooms.	Accommodation.	Present.
1	18	53	6	50	145
2	34	130	7	23	43
3	50	115	8	17	52
4	6	33	9	29	74
5	47	151	10	21	42
	—	—		—	—
	155	482		140	356

“Citizens interested in school matters would do well to visit old Springfield school, and see for themselves a sample of the school houses which have gained for Belfast an unenviable notoriety.”

Excerpts from the General Report of the Senior Inspector, Mr. E. P. Dewar, M.A. (No. 2 Circuit), for the School Year, 1910-11.

“The provision made for the education of children in Ballymacarrett is exceedingly scant and inadequate. The schools are too few, and many of them are overcrowded so that children are repeatedly refused admission to them and are forced to grow up in idleness, and destitute of the merest elements of learning.”

“This deficiency is of long standing, and is growing with the growth of Ballymacarrett; and, in the meantime, one sees no prospect of any remedy. Matters have been allowed to drift for such a long time that the sight of children loitering in the streets during school hours excites no surprise, or the oft-told tale of failures to find room in any school no sympathy or regret.”

“There is something amiss with a place which abounds in industrial works and maintains a teeming population, but is unwilling or reluctant to provide the means of giving every child within its bounds the opportunity of learning to read or write. In an age when knowledge is essential, and should be widespread, it is pitiful to find children deprived of the right to attend school and debarred from receiving what a school is able to give.”

" If schools were provided for the surplus of all Ballymacarrett schools at least ten more would be required, each capable of accommodating 230 children."

Excerpts from the General Report of the Senior Inspector, Mr. P. J. Kelly (No. 2 Circuit), for the School Year, 1911-12.

" Early in 1911 the Commissioners called for a full report from the Belfast Inspectors of cases of overcrowding in the city schools. If the information then obtained by my colleagues and myself were to be embodied in this report it would make dreary and disheartening reading."

" It is a pity that a city in many respects so progressive, with ' pride in its port and defiance in its eye,' should have to look calmly on while its children are either cooped up in ill-ventilated class-rooms or left to face the perils of the street. It cannot be that all the criticism suggested by this topic has been wasted."

" There is a great deal of indifference to, or want of knowledge of, the conditions under which teachers and children work in a large number of city schools."

" I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that there are on an average at least 17,000 children of school-going age who are absent each day. This is an appalling fact, and should make Belfast open its eyes."

Excerpts from the General Report of the Senior Inspector, Mr. J. Chambers, M.A. (No. 1 Circuit), for the School Year, 1913-14.

" Many of the schools are greatly overcrowded, but this overcrowding does not give a true representation of the number of children for whom additional accommodation is required, as owing to recent regulations children are refused admission to schools in which there is no space available for them, with the result that many of them never enter any school."

" In the following list of 15 schools . . . overcrowding, often of a serious nature, exists."

(The figures summarized are as follows—compiler's note.)

Accommodation Needed	Actual Accommodation	Excess
15 Schools—3,005	2,369	636

“ If I were to make out a list of schools in which the terms of Rule 185 are not strictly observed, it would include treble the number in the above list. About 50 per cent. of the city schools have no playgrounds ; 20 per cent. have playgrounds of moderate dimensions ; and 30 per cent. are suitably supplied.”

“ There are a great many half-time pupils in the Circuit, but the education children receive while so employed is of little value. The time for the abolition of the half-time system has, in my opinion, arrived.”

“ The attendance, as a whole, continues much the same as in previous years, and cannot be considered satisfactory. Many children only make the attendances required to escape prosecution. . . . The majority of the children leave school and ‘ go to work ’ as early as the law permits.”

Miss M. R. Kelly, M.A. (“Woman Inspector on Special Duty”), writes :—

“ In poor areas, where a hand-to-mouth existence prevails, children come to school only when they must and leave when they can. Many never reach Standard IV, and few get beyond it before the mills claim them for half-time. In these industrial districts, too, the girls are often kept at home day after day for duties which the mothers, being out at work, are unable to perform. . . . On the other hand, and for the same reason, the infants are sent to school often at a very early age when the advantage to school and child is doubtful.” “ . . . In schools which touch the social low-water mark, the pupils naturally appear degenerate, and girls attending on the ‘ half-time ’ system have a drawn, withered look.”

“ In the Convent schools, and in schools situated in well-to-do localities, one finds a fair number enrolled in Standards VI and VII ; in the working-class districts children rarely get beyond Standard V.”

**Excerpts from the General Report of the Senior Inspector,
Mr. P. J. Kelly (No. 2 Circuit), for the School Year 1913-14.**

" Since I came to Belfast 13 years ago, I have been referring in all my general reports to the inadequate and often unsatisfactory accommodation which many of the city schools afford. I have charge of 37 city schools on the Antrim side of the Lagan, and 72 on the County Down side. It is among the 72 referred to that the overcrowding is most marked. . . . It is of interest to note that the average on the rolls in Belfast for 1912 was less than the average for 1905 by 1,369, whereas in Dublin the average for 1912 was 1,661 greater than the corresponding average for 1905."

" . . . Another school has accommodation for 70, but 104 were present. I found 43 pupils in a room 12 ft. 11 in. by 11 ft. 9 in. This room has a sloping corrugated iron roof, one end of which is only a few feet from the floor. I make bold to say that a County Down farmer *would not think it too good for a fowl house.*"

" In the city schools children come to school at an early age. It is certain, however, that there are many children whose early education has been grossly neglected. I have noted a case where a number of boys were admitted who were too old to be enrolled as infants, but were unfit for First Standard."

" The half-time pupils in one school were classified by Standards as follows : Standard I, 59 ; II, 102 ; III, 113 ; IV, 33 ; V, 22 = 329.

" All these pupils must have been over 12 years of age, and as nearly 50 per cent. of them were enrolled in Standards I and II, it is clear that their attendance at school must have been irregular in the extreme. The teacher informed me that 19 of those enrolled in Standard I had to be taught with the infants. . . ."

TABLE XV

**STATISTICS OF "HABITUAL CRIMINALS AT LARGE"
AND HOUSES CLASSIFIED BY THE POLICE AS RESORTS
OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.**

Sections.	Lein-ster.	Mun-ster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Ireland.
" Habitual Criminals at Large " enumerated by the Police in April of each year: Yearly average for the five years, 1908-1912	80	68.6	566.4	12.2	727.2
Ratio per 100,000 population .	6.88	6.62	35.81	2.00	16.56
" Habitual Criminals at Large " : Yearly average, five years, 1909-1913	76.8	63	461.6	12.8	614.2
Houses classified by the Police as Resorts of Habitual Criminals: Yearly average, five years, 1908-1912	7.4	9.8	164.8	—	182
Ratio per 100,000 population .	0.64	0.95	10.42	—	4.15

The compiler when dealing with the statistics of "habitual criminals at large" in Ulster was confronted by the fact that while 490 habitual criminals were enumerated by the Police in Belfast in April, 1912, only 42 appeared in the Police "enumeration" of April, 1913. Between the dates of the 1912 and the 1913 Police "enumerations" Ulster was busy in gun-running and in movements connected with the "Ulster Covenant" and the Proclamation of the Ulster Provisional Government. As the 448 "habitual criminals" had, more or less, for ten years contributed to the total of the Police enumerations made in Ulster in each year, it was decided to give the average for two periods of five years. That a yearly average from 1909 to 1913 would not represent the "habitual criminals at large" under normal conditions in Ulster is confirmed by the yearly average for the ten years 1903-1912, being 706.1.

To avoid any misconception as to the reason for showing the average for the two periods—1908-12, 1909-13—the figures for the five years preceding 1908 are subjoined. The total Police "enumerations" of habitual criminals at large for Ulster (including Belfast) and for Belfast for the five years 1903-1907 amounted to 4,229 and 3,297, or a yearly average for each of 845.8 and 659.4 respectively.

The reduction in the Belfast Police Enumerations of "Habitual Criminals at Large" and "Houses of Bad Character" from 490 and 136 in April, 1912, to 42 and 58 respectively in April, 1913, remains still a mystery.

The mysterious disappearance of such a large number of habitual criminals under the conditions reigning in Belfast during 1912 calls for more than passing notice. One of the peculiarities of the 1913 Belfast Police enumeration of "habitual criminals at large" and their houses of resort is that it shows 16 more "houses of criminal resort" than "habitual criminals at large."

No information could be obtained from the Commissioner of Police in Belfast as to what had become of the 448 habitual criminals. His reply to the inquiry was to ask what the information was wanted for, and when he was informed, he referred the compiler to the Inspector-General at Dublin Castle. The Inspector-General has since been communicated with, but up to the time of publication no reply has been received.

In view of the great difference in the numbers between the Belfast and Dublin yearly "enumerations" of habitual criminals at large and of their houses of resort, steps were taken to ascertain whether Belfast's were lower than those of the largest centres of industry in England, Scotland and Wales. The detailed Table below shows that Belfast, compared with the largest industrial centres in England and Wales, holds the position of having the highest ratio of "habitual criminals at large" and "houses of bad character" to population.

The extraordinary number of habitual criminals in Belfast, their houses of resort, and the social and economic atmosphere they seemed to indicate, led the compiler to search for the underlying cause of such conditions. Information was sought regarding the environment of Belfast children. This he found in the reports of the Belfast School Inspectors; and also in the report of the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, in 1911, to inquire into the wage and other conditions of workers employed in connection with the Linen Industry of Belfast, etc.

TABLE XVI

HABITUAL CRIMINALS AT LARGE AND HOUSES OF BAD CHARACTER ENUMERATED BY THE POLICE ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL OF EACH YEAR FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1908-1912.

Police yearly Enumeration of "Habitual Criminals at Large" and their Houses of Resort in Ulster, Belfast, Dublin and all Ireland compared with the Police Enumeration for the Metropolitan Police District—including the City Police District—of London and other large centres of population in England and Wales; also with those of all England and Wales.

I.	Habitual Criminals at Large.	Ratio per 100,000.	Houses of Bad Charac- ter.	Ratio per 100,000.	Popula- tion, 1911 Census.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Belfast	502·0	129·73	145·2	37·52	386,947
Sheffield	266·2	58·55	26·4	5·81	454,632
Leeds	241·4	54·18	41·6	9·34	445,550
Birmingham	280·6	53·36	53·8	10·23	525,833
Manchester	309·6	43·34	24·2	3·39	714,333
Cardiff	79·0	43·34	12·6	6·91	182,259
Hull	110·8	39·86	18·8	6·76	277,991
Liverpool	236·0	31·62	36·2	4·85	746,421
Dublin, Metropolitan Police District	68·0	16·34	0·8	0·19	416,104
London, Metropolitan and City Police Districts . . .	1,095·4	15·11	508·0	7·01	7,251,358
Ulster, Anti-Irish-Rule . . .	546·2	52·22	157·4	15·05	1,046,030
Ulster, Province of	566·4	35·81	164·8	10·42	1,581,696
England	3,862·2	11·34	1,017·4	2·99	34,045,290
England and Wales . . .	3,989·2	11·06	1,035·8	2·87	36,070,492
Leinster	80·0	6·88	7·4	0·64	1,162,044
Munster	68·6	6·62	9·8	0·95	1,035,495
Ireland, excluding Ulster .	160·8	5·73	17·2	0·61	2,808,523
Ulster, Pro-Irish-Rule . . .	20·2	3·77	7·4	1·38	535,666
Connaught	12·2	2·00	Nil	Nil	610,984
Leinster, excluding Dublin Metropolitan Police Dis- trict population	12·0	1·61	6·6	0·88	745,940

Columns 2 and 4 show the yearly average for the 5 years; 3 and 5 the ratio per 100,000 of the populations.

Column 6 shows the 1911 Census populations with the exception of London.

The average of the five years 1908-12 is obtained by dividing the total Enumerations of the five years by 5. For example, the total of the Enumerations for the London Metropolitan Police—including the City District—was 5,477. The yearly average amounted to 1,095.4 "Habitual Criminals at Large."

The Police define "Habitual Criminals" as persons who engage habitually in crime as their means or part of their means of livelihood.

They describe "Houses of Bad Character" as houses where Habitual Criminals regularly resort and meet; also Houses of Receivers of Stolen Goods.

The London Metropolitan and City population is based on the yearly Police Returns.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police District population, which includes that of the city, is shown separately in the Census Returns.

In connection with the populations of the County Boroughs of Birmingham and Sheffield, it is to be observed that the areas and populations of these County Boroughs were increased between the date of the 1911 Census and that of the 1912 (2nd April) enumerations of "habitual criminals at large." The figures in the Table are those recorded in the 1911 Census. By the Birmingham Extension Order, 1911, which came into operation in part on the 9th November, 1911, and in full on the 1st April, 1912, Birmingham was extended to include an addition of 314,369 persons to its population. Sheffield, by an Order of 1911, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1912, was extended to include an addition of 5,284 persons. It has not, however, been deemed necessary to vary the basis of the ratios. A day, even, had not intervened between the date of the completion of the Extensions and that of the 1912 Enumerations; furthermore, the 1912 enumeration of habitual criminals at large in each of the County Boroughs had been exceeded by that of a prior year in the period 1908-12. If the 1912 figures had been omitted and the averages for the five years ended April, 1911, taken, the ratios would be slightly higher for the habitual criminals at large and lower for houses of bad character.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF DR. H. W. BAILIE,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR BELFAST, AND
THE HOME OFFICE COMMITTEE ON THE "SWEATING"
OF LINEN WORKERS IN BELFAST.**

After carefully perusing the Belfast School Reports extending over 15 years, together with the reports above mentioned, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it is owing to the deplorable educational, economic and social conditions that Belfast holds its unenviable record in connection with "Habitual Criminals at Large" and their Houses of Resort.

That readers may have in a crystallized form some of the wage conditions revealed in the "sweating" reports, a few extracts from them follow.

**DR. H. W. BAILIE, IN HIS REPORT (ISSUED IN 1910)
INTER ALIA, STATED :**

" It is to be regretted that no improvement has been noted in the rate of payment given to out-workers in the city. The increase of work during the year has not been accompanied by any increase in the rate of payment, which is still in the majority of cases far too low.

" In the last week in December, for instance, a woman was observed embroidering small dots on cushion covers ; there were 300 dots on each cushion, and for sewing these by hand she received the sum of one penny. She said that for a day's work of this sort she would have difficulty in making sixpence. Nor is this an exceptional case. Quite recently our Inspector was shown handkerchiefs which were to be ornamented by a design in dots ; these dots were counted, and it was found that the worker had to sew 384 dots for one penny. Comment is needless. Other classes of work are as badly paid. The finishing of shirts, which consists of making the button-holes, sewing on buttons, and making small gussets at the wrists and sides of the shirts, may be instanced. In each shirt, six or seven button-holes have to be cut and hand-sewn, eight buttons have to be sewn on and

four gussets made. This work is paid at the rate of sixpence for one dozen shirts. Nor is this a cheap class of goods, permitting scamped work. The sewing has to be neat and well finished, and the button-holes evenly sewn, the shirts being of a fine quality for which the buying public has to give a good price.

"The making-up trades in general pay very poorly. Among the various kinds of badly paid work noticed may be mentioned—"

Children's Pinafores, flounced and braided, at	4½d.	per dozen
Women's Chemises,	7½d.	„ „ „
Women's Aprons,	2½d.	„ „ „
Men's Drawers,	10d.	„ „ „
Men's Shirts,	10d.	„ „ „
Blouses,	9d.	„ „ „
Ladies' Overalls,	9d.	„ „ „

"SWEATING" OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE BELFAST MAKING-UP TRADES.

HOME OFFICE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION, APPOINTED BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL IN 1911, TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE STATEMENTS MADE IN 1910 BY DR. H. W. BAILIE, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR BELFAST, IN HIS REPORT ON THE SWEATING OF WOMEN OUT-WORKERS IN THE LINEN TRADE IN BELFAST AND DISTRICT.

Of the 531 "Investigated" cases of Belfast women out-workers' pay (for Thread-drawing and Clipping, Fancy Sewing, Embroidery, Machine Stitching, Vice-folding, Top-sewing, etc.) investigated by and testified to by three Official witnesses before the Committee of Inquiry, there were :—

3	Cases at rates of pay above 4d. but under 6d. per hour.
8	" " " above 3d. but not over 4d. per hour.
98	" " " from 2d. to 3d., both inclusive.
153	" " " above 1d. but under 2d. per hour.
101	" " " at 1d. per hour.
168	" " " under 1d. per hour.

The analysis of the 168 cases at under 1d. per hour shows the following results :—

33	Cases were at rates over $\frac{3}{4}$ d. but under 1d. per hour.
68	" " " over $\frac{1}{2}$ d. but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour.
64	" " " over $\frac{1}{4}$ d. but not over $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.
3	" " at a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or less.

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The Committee's Report helps one to judge the trend of mind of some of the Belfast employers. This will be seen from the following extracts :—

“ An attempt was made by some of the employers to show (Qs. 2,935, 3,111, 4,714) that the competition of firms for workers was sufficient to ensure the out-worker a fair wage.”

“ The Belfast employers who gave evidence contended for the most part that the rates per hour mentioned in the 'investigated cases' were, on the whole, lower than those which are normally earned by a worker of average efficiency, and that many instances of low payment would be accounted for by the fact that the worker whom the witness visited was below the general standard.”

“ In these circumstances we determined to satisfy ourselves independently as to the rates per hour which average out-workers would earn at the several processes, and we accordingly arranged with some Belfast employers for workers *chosen by them* to carry out in our presence work identical with that referred to in some of the cases in the evidence.”

“ The opinion we have formed is that *cases of undoubtedly low payments* to out-workers in certain branches of the making-up trades *have been proved.*”

“ In order to appreciate the full significance of these cases it is necessary to bear in mind that they were selected haphazard, and that the tests were conducted under conditions arranged by the employers themselves with workers *chosen by them*, who were evidently skilled, and some of them worked at a speed which they would not have been able to maintain during ordinary employment. Even in these circumstances, however, the rates per hour earned will be seen to *fall conspicuously below those*

which the employers had mentioned to us as being, in their opinion, within the earning power of fair average workers, and in fact most of them come within the lowest ranges of the rates given above in the Tables of Investigated cases."

" In addition there is the evidence given by *Dr. H. W. Bailie*, the medical superintendent officer of health for Belfast, as to cases which he personally investigated. In one of these a young woman, believed by him to be from 25 to 27 years of age, was employed in making medium-sized chemises at 9d. per dozen, and earned after paying 1½d. for thread and her tram-fare to and from the factory, *only ½d. per hour*. She earned about the same amount in making a larger size for 11d. a dozen (Qs. 2,672-4). Of another worker he stated (Q. 2,675) :—She worked a large number of years ; is a good speedy worker ; sews hand-hemmed handkerchiefs at 2s. per dozen ; and could not possibly earn more than 1d. an hour. He also gave various other instances of out-workers earning at the rate of ½d., 1d., and 2d. an hour (Qs. 2,678-80)."

" Considerable difficulty was experienced in inducing both factory workers and out-workers to come forward as witnesses, on account of a general apprehension on their part that they might thereby lose their employment."

" Of the workers in the Belfast making-up factories we could induce only a few to come before us as witnesses, and some of these complained of low weekly wages for full-time employment and of inadequate piece rates."

" The principal market for much of the Belfast and Lurgan work appears to be the United States (Qs. 4,524, 4,639-80)."

" Miss Jane Agnew, Sanitary Sub-Inspector under Dr. H. W. Bailie, examined :—

" (Q. 45) Now as to wages. . . . In your calls at houses, how many cases did you note as to rates of wages ?—About 270.

" (Q. 48) Did you actually take written notes ?—Yes, in all these cases I did."

Miss Agnew describes the out-workers in Belfast (Q. 85) as follows :—

" Widows and spinsters depending upon the work for their livelihood, married women whose husbands are out of work, and women whose husbands are labourers earning small pay."

Miss M. Galway, General Secretary of the Textile Operatives' Association of Ireland, examined.

"Chairman (Q. 387) : Are the workers in the making-up trades represented to any extent in your association?—Unfortunately they are not. Is it the case that you undertook an investigation into the condition of the making-up trades in Belfast at the request of the Belfast Trades and Labour Council?—Yes.

"(Q. 396) Now with regard to the rate of wages, you say in your statement that the improvement in the methods of production adopted during the last twenty years has not resulted in a corresponding improvement in the payment of wages to the employees?—No. The speeding up and improvement of machines have resulted in a lowering of the rate of wages. (Q. 397) Will you kindly give us some instances in support of this statement?—For instance, a rate of 4d. a dozen for lace-edging handkerchiefs was received twelve years ago, whereas workers now receive 2d. per dozen for the same work.

"(Q. 402). Is the net result that the workers earn less wages in the same time?—They earn about the same, but they do nearly double the quantity of work. (Q. 403) Is there more physical exertion?—Yes. (Q. 404) Is the strain on the worker greater? Yes, on the eyesight; they must sit very close over the machine. (Q. 405) You consider that the introduction of this higher speed machinery actually results in greater wear and tear of the workers?—It does. (Q. 408) You also say in your statement that where the machinery has not been improved, you have observed a lowering of wages?—Yes. Firm—reduced three years ago rates paid to smoothers from 3d., 4d., and 5d. a gross to 3d. 4d., and 5d. for 20 dozen, . . . equalling 10d. per day."¹

Mr. W. J. Sefton, Sanitary Inspector for Belfast, examined.

"(Q. 650) Now, with regard to rates of pay, how did you get the names of the 178 out-workers that you visited?—I got them from the returns made to the Public Health Department by the employers.

¹ Other instances were also furnished to the Committee.

" (Q. 660) Do you think that the results which you obtained from your calls constitute typical and average cases?—I believe they do."

The evidence of the foregoing witnesses—Miss Agnew, Miss Galway and Mr. Sefton—takes up nearly 32 pages of the Blue Book. They investigated 531 cases. The Table in the report shows that 422 of them were at rates under 2d. an hour; 168 of the 422 were under 1d. an hour. Of the 531 there were only 11 cases at rates above 3d. an hour; 2 of the 11 were between 5d. and 6d.—none higher.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

" A painful feature incidental to out-work in the making-up trades in many towns is the extent to which children are employed at home. . . . The evidence of two school teachers (Qs. 2,443, etc., and 4,934, etc.), as well as that of Dr. Agnew, medical superintendent officer of health for Lurgan, should be carefully read in this connection. . . . We have an abundance of evidence that young children are often kept working for long hours even until very late at night (Qs. 1,168, 1,376, etc.)."

COMPARISON OF POLICE "ENUMERATIONS" TAKEN OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS AT LARGE AND HOUSES OF BAD CHARACTER, BETWEEN IRELAND AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

After a perusal of the foregoing extracts, readers will not be quite unprepared for some of the comparative figures in the following paragraphs.

An examination of the Police "enumerations" for England and Wales during the five years 1908-12 shows that the ratio for the Province of Ulster of "Habitual Criminals at Large," per 100,000 of her population, was 3 times, and that of Unionist Ulster 4½ times more than the ratio of England and Wales; that the ratio of Ireland outside Ulster was but slightly over half that of England and Wales. In the case of houses where habitual criminals resort the ratio of Ulster Province was 3½ times, and that of Unionist Ulster 5 times the ratio of England and Wales. The ratio for Ireland outside Ulster was less than a quarter of the ratio of England and Wales.

Belfast compared with the largest centres of population—excluding London—showed a yearly average of 192·4 more habitual criminals at large than the highest average in England and Wales.

It would seem that statistics for "habitual criminals at large" are not published for Scotland. The compiler, after a long and fruitless search for a Scottish official publication containing them, sought information at the Scottish Office in Whitehall, London. The official in charge very willingly endeavoured to trace any public record, but, regrettably, his efforts met with a like result. Thus is explained the absence of Scottish statistics from the comparative Table of "Habitual Criminals at Large."

TABLE XVII

ULSTER AS SEEN THROUGH PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOKS AND WHITE PAPERS.

The difficulty encountered at the initial stage in the investigation of the facts concerning Ulster was how to arrive at a method of separating the counties into two groups—those in favour of Irish-Rule and those against it. As it was impossible to obtain any official figures bearing on the subject other than the 1911 Census returns of Catholics and non-Catholics in the various Ulster Counties, a division on the basis of those returns has been adopted.

This basis the compiler considers to be faulty, as he understands that thousands of non-Catholic Ulster-Irishmen favour Irish-Rule. He regrets having to adopt such a basis; history shows that the fact of diversity in creed has been used far too long to the detriment of the development of a United Ireland.

Anti-Irish-Rule Counties.	Percentage of Non-Catholic Population.	Non-Catholic Population, 1911 Census.	Catholic Population, 1911 Census.	Pro-Irish-Rule Counties.	Percentage of Catholic Population, 1911 Census.	Catholic Population, 1911 Census.	Non-Catholic Population, 1911 Census.
Antrim .	79.5	154,113	39,751	Cavan .	81.5	74,271	16,902
Armagh .	54.7	65,765	54,526	Donegal.	78.9	133,021	35,516
Belfast .	75.9	293,704	93,243	Fermanagh	56.2	34,740	27,096
Down .	68.4	139,818	64,485	Monaghan	74.7	53,363	18,092
London-derry	54.2	76,224	64,401	Tyrone .	55.4	79,015	63,650

729,624 316,406
316,406

374,410 161,256
161,256

Anti-Irish-Rule . . 1,046,030 population. Pro-Irish-Rule . . 535,666 populat'n.

TABLE XVII—*continued*

Col. I. Nos. of Secs.	Column 2.	3. Anti- Irish- Rule Totals.	4. Pro- Irish- Rule Totals.	5. Anti- Irish- Rule Per- centages and Ratios.	6. Pro- Irish- Rule Per- centages and Ratios.
1.	Table comprising 12 Sections ; the "Headings" in each apply to both Anti-Irish-Rule and Irish-Rule Groups. Columns 3 and 5 show <i>Anti-Irish-Rule</i> and 4 and 6 <i>Irish-Rule</i> Statistics.				
1.	<i>Births</i> for the 5 years, 1909-13, with percentage to population, 1911 Census	129,654	57,019	12.39	10.64
2.	<i>Illegitimate Births</i> for 5 years, 1909-13, with per cent. of total Births	5,588	1,364	4.31	2.39
3.	<i>Deaths</i> for 5 years, 1909-13, with per cent. of total population . .	92,270	44,658	8.82	8.34
4.	<i>Infant Deaths under 1</i> for 5 years, 1909-13, with per cent. of total Births	13,866	3,846	10.69	6.75
5.	<i>Deaths of Children under 5</i> , 1909-13, with per cent. of total Deaths .	21,257	5,772	23.04	12.92
6.	<i>Deaths from Tuberculosis</i> during 1913, with per cent. of total Deaths in 1913.	2,555	792	13.52	8.81
7.	<i>Treatment of Tuberculosis</i> ; moneys paid in year 1913-14 by C.C. for this purpose, with rate per 1,000 of pop.	£861	£1,405	£0 16 6	£2 12 5
8.	<i>University Scholarships, Bursaries, etc.</i> ; moneys paid by C.C.'s and C.B.'s from March, 1911, to April, 1914, with ratio per 1,000 of population	£165	£2,522	£0 3 2	£4 14 2
9.	<i>Emigrants from Ulster</i> between January 1, 1909, and December 31, 1913, with per cent. of popu- lation	38,074	21,036	3.64	3.93
10.	<i>Emigrants</i> from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913, with per cent. of estimated population based on Census—1851-1911 .	676,494	549,976	65.29	76.45
11.	" <i>Habitual Criminals at Large</i> " recorded by the Police in April each year; average for 5 years, 1908-12, with ratio per 100,000 of population	546.2	20.2	52.22	3.77
12.	<i>Resorts of Habitual Criminals known to the Police</i> ; average for 5 years, 1908-12, with ratio as in Sec. 11	157.4	7.4	15.05	1.38

C.C. = County Council.

C.B. = County Borough.

Columns 3 and 5 should be read in conjunction ; likewise
columns 4 and 6.

The Counties with a non-Catholic majority are grouped as Anti-Irish-Rule, i.e. as opposed to Irish-Rule ; those with a Catholic majority as Pro-Irish-Rule, i.e. as in favour of it. Each group has two columns allotted to it in the Table, one for the Government figures, the other for percentages, ratios, etc. When particular years are not given the figures represent a review of the five years from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1913.

The figures of County Londonderry population include 40,780 in the County Borough, the Catholic population of which was 22,923 and the non-Catholic 17,857.

The percentage columns—Nos. 5 and 6—in Section 2, show that for every 10,000 births in the Anti-Irish-Rule group there were 431 illegitimate births, as against 239 in the Pro-Irish-Rule group of counties.

The mortality as seen in Sections 4, 5 and 6, to which Belfast in no small measure contributes, is not easy to reconcile with the generally accepted idea that this part of Ulster, of which Belfast is the centre, is the most enlightened and progressive part of Ireland. It is true that Belfast, unlike Dublin, is practically a new city, with all the advantages of embracing within her municipal boundaries the residences of her wealthiest citizens. This fact makes it all the more difficult to assign a reasonable cause for the mortality figures in the three Sections.

The emigration figures of both groups should command the thoughtful notice of all readers.

Of the 546 "habitual criminals at large" in the Anti-Irish-Rule group, Belfast was responsible for 502.

TABLE XVIII

COUNTY ANTRIM COMPARED WITH COUNTY CAVAN.

A comparison is shown below of the County in Ulster having the least number of its population in favour of Irish-Rule with the County having the least number opposed to Irish-Rule. Antrim, according to the basis adopted, has only 20.5 per cent. of its population in favour of, and County Cavan has 18.5 per cent. of its population against, Irish-Rule.

Antrim is entirely represented by Members of Parliament opposed to Irish-Rule ; the Members for Cavan are in favour of Irish-Rule.

Sections.	Antrim.	Cavan.
Illegitimate Births : percentage of total births	5.52	1.47
Total Deaths : percentage of population	8.50	7.70
Infant Deaths under 1 : percentage of total births	8.37	5.92
Children's Deaths under 5 : percentage of total deaths	16.45	11.63
Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1913 : percentage of total deaths	12.91	6.83
Tuberculosis Treatment : moneys paid by Rate-payers for its treatment, 1913-14	Nil	£20
Agricultural and Technical Instruction : moneys paid by Ratepayers for this purpose for the 5 years, 1909-10-1913-14, per cent. of population	£6 6 7	£6 6 11
Arrests for Drunkenness between 9 p.m. on Saturdays and 7 a.m. on Mondays, 5 years, 1908-12, per 1,000 population	8.97	4.10
Habitual Criminals at Large : yearly average, 1908-12	0.2	Nil
Habitual Criminals' Resorts : yearly average, 1908-12	0.8	Nil

In the case of emigration one cannot compare the two Counties, as emigrants from certain parts of Belfast are included in the County Antrim returns.

TABLE XIX

Of the Counties in the Pro-Irish-Rule group, Tyrone has the largest minority, on the basis adopted, opposed to Irish-Rule. In this connection readers may be interested to see how Tyrone compares in the different sections with the rest of the group. The population of Tyrone is 26.63 per cent. of the group population. The group consists of the Counties of Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Tyrone.

Sections.	Tyrone.	Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh and Monaghan.
Illegitimate Births: percentage of total births . . .	3.74	1.90
Total Deaths: percentage of population . . .	9.14	8.05
Infant Deaths under 1: percentage of total births . . .	7.75	6.38
Children's Deaths under 5: percentage of total deaths	13.41	12.72
Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1913: percentage of total deaths in 1913	9.51	8.52
Emigration from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1913: per cent. of 1911 Census population . . .	3.87	3.95
Emigration from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913: per cent. of population on basis of Census Returns from 1851 to 1911 inclusive	75.69	76.73
Arrests for Drunkenness from 9 p.m. on Saturdays to 7 a.m. on Mondays, for 5 years, 1908-12, per 1,000 of population	8.33	4.81
" Habitual Criminals at Large": average yearly Police Enumeration, 1908-12	18.6	1.6
Habitual Criminals' Resorts: yearly average Police Enumeration for 5 years, 1908-12	6.2	1.2
Moneys paid by County Councils for the treatment of Tuberculosis in 1913-14 financial year . . .	£24	£1,381
Moneys paid by County Councils for University Scholarships, Bursaries, etc., from March, 1911, to March 31, 1914	£40	£2,482

ULSTER COUNTIES (EXCEPT DONEGAL) COMPARED
WITH COUNTIES IN OTHER PROVINCES
FOR INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT AND EMIGRATION.

In this Table (XX, pp. 88-9) all the Counties in Ulster, with the exception of Donegal, are compared with Counties in the other Provinces.

County Donegal having a low per capita Income Tax (Schedules A and B) Assessment, its omission is in favour of Ulster.

A glance at the Income Tax Assessment column shows that in 7 Sections out of the 8 in the Table, the total Assessment of the Counties compared with Ulster Counties is higher.

Sections 1 and 2 comprise the wealthiest portion of Ulster. Belfast with its linen industry, factories and shipbuilding yards, is included.

In Section 1, Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry and Tyrone, with the County Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, having a population of 1,188,695, are compared with Leinster having a population of 1,162,044. In Leinster no selection is made. Dublin is counterbalanced by Counties less favourably situated. All the conditions seem to favour Ulster, yet its total Income Tax (under Schedules A and B) Assessment is £1,042,697 less and per capita 19s. 9d. less than that of Leinster.

Section 2 includes what might be termed the "hub" of industrial Ulster; still compared with the Southern Group in 2a it is found that the total Income Tax Assessment is £226,504 less.

In Section 3, it is seen that the Munster Counties are assessed at a total of £338,949 higher, and also £1 2s. 10d. per capita higher than the Ulster Counties.

The Government Income Tax Assessments under Schedules A and B in this Table should dissipate the erroneous impressions which seem to prevail regarding the relative economic importance of Ulster and the Southern Counties.

The Emigration returns in column 5 should arrest the attention of all. The returns for the five years 1909-13 show that 23,237 more people emigrated from the part of Ulster that is looked upon as the most prosperous, than from the Province of Leinster. Ulster shows in every section the highest number of emigrants from each group of Counties and from each County compared with those from the other Provinces, for the years 1909-13.

The last column, which contains the Emigration returns from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913, shows that the Counties of Ulster in No. 1 section lost, by emigration, in that period 87,137 more than Leinster.

The Anti-Irish-Rule part of Ulster lost by emigration 65.29 per cent. of her estimated population between 1851 and the end of 1913. The percentage lost by Leinster was 55.8.

TABLE XX

**ULSTER COUNTIES (EXCEPT DONEGAL) COMPARED
WITH COUNTIES IN OTHER PROVINCES
FOR INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT AND EMIGRATION.**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	The Counties named below are compared for Income Tax Assessment on Land and all Business Premises, Factories, Sites, Dwellings, etc., under the Complete Schedules A and B; also for Emigration during two Periods: (a) January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1913; (b) May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913.	Gross Assessment under Schedules A and B.	Ratio per capita of 1911 Census Population.	Natives of Ireland who emigrated 1909 to 1913 inclusive.	Per Cent. of Population.	Natives of Ireland who emigrated in Period 1851 to 1913.
1	Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry and Tyrone, inclusive of Belfast and Londonderry Cities, 1911 Census Population 1,188,695	£	£ s. d.			
		4,847,286	4 1 7	43,596	3·67	824,880
1a	Leinster Province, Population 1,162,044 . . .	5,889,983	5 1 4	20,359	1·75	737,743
2	Counties of Antrim, Down and Londonderry, inclusive of Belfast and Londonderry Cities, Population 925,739 . . .	3,774,910	4 1 7	33,337	3·60	570,716
2a	Counties of Dublin*, Cork† and Meath*, inclusive of Dublin and Cork Cities, Population 934,391 . . .	4,001,414	4 5 8	19,455	2·08	745,817
3	Counties of Armagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, inclusive of Londonderry City, Population 403,581	1,572,996	3 17 11	14,853	3·68	369,092
3a	Counties of Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford,† inclusive of Limerick and Waterford Cities, Population 379,468 . . .	1,911,945	5 0 9	10,919	2·88	521,742

TABLE XX—*continued*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Gross Assessment under Schedules A and B.	Ratio per capita of 1911 Census Population.	Natives of Ireland who emigrated 1909 to 1913 inclusive.	Per Cent. of Population.	Natives of Ireland who emigrated in Period 1851 to 1913.
4	County of Londonderry, inclusive of Londonderry City, Population 140,625	£ 500,620	£ s. d. 3 11 2	4.594	3.27	114,928
4a	County Limerick, inclusive of the City of Limerick, Population 143,069 . . .	668,071	4 13 5	4.415	3.09	191,843
5	County Fermanagh, Population 61,836	303,379	4 18 1	2,125	3.44	59,133
5a	County Westmeath, Population 59,986	398,006	6 12 8	1,000	1.67	53,415
6	County Armagh, Population 120,291	511,701	4 5 1	4,737	3.94	105,778
6a	County Wexford, Population 102,273	488,785	4 15 7	1,207	1.18	75,670
7	County Cavan, Population 91,173	357,227	3 18 4	4,299	4.72	123,803
7a	County Roscommon, Population 93,956	388,879	4 2 9	3,722	3.96	115,550
8	County Monaghan, Population 71,455	336,107	4 14 1	2,157	3.02	79,444
8a	County Kilkenny, Population 74,962	459,659	6 2 8	1,717	2.29	77,920

All populations in this Table are from the 1911 Census Returns. The Income Tax Assessments are from a "White Paper" Return for the year ended April 5, 1911.

Column No. 6 contains the percentage of emigrants for the five years 1909-13 to population.

* = Counties in LEINSTER. † = Counties in MUNSTER.

‡ = County in CONNAUGHT.

TABLE XXI

ANTI-IRISH-RULE ULMSTER versus CONNAUGHT.

While going through the Ulster Table, the compiler remembered, as a student of history, reading of the Cromwellian phrase used, during a most unfortunate period of Irish history, in connection with deportees from the different Provinces in Ireland. The deportees were given the option "to go to Hell or Connaught." Before leaving the Table he thought it would be of interest, at this juncture, to compare under different sections, Anti-Irish-Rule Ulster with the Province looked upon, even in Cromwell's time, as comparable to the nether regions.

The results of the comparison will be found below:—

	Sections.	Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, with the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry.	Connaught.
1	Births: per cent. of Population for 5 years, 1909-13	12.39	11.04
2	Illegitimate Births: per cent. of total Births, 1909-13	4.31	0.70
3	Deaths: per cent. of Population, 5 years, 1909-13	8.82	7.17
4	Deaths of Infants under 1: per cent. of Births, 1909-13.	10.69	5.83
5	Deaths of Children under 5: per cent. of Deaths	23.04	13.46
6	Deaths from Tuberculosis: per cent. of total Deaths in 1913	13.52	10.66
7	Arrests for Drunkenness: Arrests between 9 p.m. on Saturdays and 7 a.m. on Mondays, Belfast's ¹ arrests and population excluded from the Ratio per 1,000 of Population, 5 years, 1908-12 .	8.63	4.47

¹ The Belfast arrests—4,123—have been excluded; it would not be fair to include them, as public-houses "open" in Belfast on Sundays, while in Connaught, as in all rural districts, they are not allowed to open.

TABLE XXI—*continued*

	Sections.	Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, with the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry.	Connaught.
8	Tuberculosis Treatment: Moneys paid by County Councils for this purpose in 1913-14 Financial Year	£861	£1,465
9	University Scholarships, etc.: Moneys paid out of rates by County Councils and County Boroughs under the Universities Act for 3 years, 1911-12 to 1913-14	£165	£4,679
10	Agricultural and Technical Instructions: Moneys paid from rates by County Councils only, for this purpose ¹	£31,983 16 11	£28,404 10 11
11	Emigrants from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1913.	38,074	33,871
12	Emigrants from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913	676,494	721,479
13	“Habitual Criminals at Large”: Yearly average of Police enumerations for the 5 years, 1908-12	546.2	12.2
14	“Houses of Bad Character”: Yearly average of such houses known to the Police as resorts of Habitual Criminals, 5 years, 1908-12	157.4	Nil

¹ The amounts do not include moneys paid by Urban Authorities, County Borough, or Urban District Councils for Technical Instruction.

APPENDIX

Extracts from the report of the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons (4 Peers, 2 Baronets and 2 M.P.'s without titles) on the City of Dublin Extension of Boundaries Bill. Also extracts from "The Irish Times" leading article on the day following the decision of the Committee.

"That in the case of the Dublin Corporation Bill they have approved the Bill with certain amendments, among which are those excluding the two townships of Rathmines and Pembroke from the extension of the boundaries of the City of Dublin."

"Further the Committee unanimously desire to call attention to the heavy burdens falling upon the City of Dublin ratepayers for objects to which the two townships of Rathmines and Pembroke do not in their opinion adequately contribute."

"They are of opinion that these residential townships should be contributors to these burdens."

"They invite the attention of the Government to this subject, and suggest that legislation should be proposed to Parliament following the principle of the law equalizing rates in London."

The following appeared in the leading article in "The Irish Times," 20th July, 1900.

" . . . They refused, however, to hand over the two important townships, Rathmines and Pembroke, which the extensionists coveted most, and this is the unkindest cut of all. The opposition of the district was too strong to be overborne. As we insisted from the inception of the controversy, there was no justification for the proposal to absorb them. . . . We trust there is no ground for the apprehension that they will be compelled to defend their rights in the near future."

EMIGRATION PERCENTAGES, 1851-1913.

The following letters have been received from the Registrar-General for Ireland, Sir William J. Thompson, by the compiler in reply to his inquiries as to how the percentages of 112·3 and 125·0 had been arrived at for the Counties of Cork and Kerry respectively.

“ I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to say that the table to which you refer gives the average estimated population of the several counties and also the total numbers of emigrants for the 62 years dealt with. The percentage shows to what extent the total number of emigrants during the period exceeds or falls short of that average estimate.”

“ In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I beg to say that the elements connected with the difference in population between one Census enumeration and another are Natural Increase, Movements of the population Inwards and Movements Outwards.”

“ You would appear to have overlooked the first two of these items in the course of your investigation.”

“ Take the case of the County of Cork (referred to in your letter) there was a decrease of 257,204 (or 40 per cent.) in the population (392,104) as enumerated at the Census of 1911 in comparison with the Census population of 1851.” ¹

“ During the period 1851-1913, 552,748 persons emigrated, so that 552,748 - 257,204, or 295,544 may be ascribed to Natural Increase and Movements of the population into the County.”

“ The Table in question deals with the emigration element as affecting the population, and it shows the relative extent of the exodus from the several counties of Ireland.”

¹ NOTE.—The addition of 257,204 to 392,104 gives the Census population of 1851, i.e. 649,308.

Summary of "Explanatory Memorandum," attached to the White Paper showing the Income Tax Assessment Returns, under Schedules A and B, for the year ended 5th day of April, 1911.

SCHEDULE A. (1) This section covers the annual value of farm-lands, buildings, and farm-houses occupied by tenant farmers or farm-servants, also orchards, woodlands, lakes, etc., and gardens or pleasure-grounds in excess of one acre held with mansions or houses.

SCHEDULE A. (2) Includes the annual value of all private dwelling-houses, houses used partly as dwellings and partly for trade purposes, business premises, warehouses, etc. In the case of mansions or houses the valuation includes the value of any gardens or pleasure-grounds up to one acre. The annual value of business premises, warehouses, etc., includes that of any small parcels of land proper thereto.

SCHEDULE A. (3) Embraces the annual value of manorial rights, fines, sporting rights, and other small items.

SCHEDULE B. The Assessment under this Schedule represents the profits in respect of the occupation of lands, and such profits are by law deemed to be one-third of the annual value. When lands are occupied as nurseries or market gardens, though assessable under this Schedule, the profits are estimated according to the rule of Schedule D.

Note.—Under Schedule B, the Assessments for the Provinces were as follows :—

Leinster, £997,613 ; Ulster, £947,746 ; Munster, £862,472 ; Connaught, £423,261.

The total amount for Ireland under Schedule A (3) was £1,816.

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